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THE OBSERVER.

THURSDAY ..... JULY 4, 1895.

NEWS AND COMMENTS.

The College boat race at New London, between Yale and Harvard, was won by the Yale crew.

Trunk wires to connect London by telephone with Edinburg, Glasgow, and Dublin have just been erected by the British Post Office.

An unusual number of silver weddings will be celebrated in July in Germany. In that month in 1870 the troops were mobilized for the war with France, and what men were engaged made sure of their girls by marrying at once.

Mr. J. Pierrepont Morgan has just sailed for Europe. We may expect another bond issue as soon as he returns. It is only with such a possibility in view, says the Boston Standard, that he could be persuaded to leave the United States Treasury long enough to let some one else get a hack at it.

Cardinal Vaughn's name looks queer in the long list of subscribers to the testimonial to Dr. W. G. Grace, the cricketer, started by the London *Daily Telegraph*. Among the subscribers so far are Lord Roseberry, the Rothschilds Henry Irving, Ellen Terry, Marie Corelli, actors, authors, doctors, clergymen, public schools, vestries, besides newspapers and cricket clubs.

The Railroad report makes the total of railway capital June 30, 1894, $10,796,473,813, an increase of $290,238,403 over the year preceding. Of that total $4,834,075,659 was stock and $5,962,308,154 debt. Of the debt $4,593,731,754 was bonds, $456,277,380 miscellaneous obligations, $242,403,681 income bonds, $63,976,294 equipment trusts and $605,815,135 current liabilities.

Mr Richard Stanhope Pullen, who died in Raleigh recently, has for years enjoyed the distinction of being Raleigh's most public spirited citizen. He was 73 years of age. His estate is valued at $200,000. He was a liberal giver. He gave large sums to charities; he gave Pullen park, 70 acres, to Raleigh, and a like acreage to the State as a site for the Agricultural and Mechanical College.

The following are the total net receipts of cotton at all ports since September 1st, 1894: Galveston 1,651,602; New Orleans 2,568,149; Mobile 250,625; Savannah 940,781; Charleston 427,371; Wilmington 234,416; Norfolk 469,662; Baltimore 117,623; New York 177,636; Boston 232,150; Newport News 33,630; Philadelphia 122,476; West Point 285,927; Brunswick 103,-344; Velasco 592; Port Royal 158,379. Total 7,881,000 bales.

Nothing could be more illogical than the claim of the gold papers that there is plenty of money because the Eastern banks are full of it, says the Augusta *Chronicle*, and it can be had on call at one or two per cent. Money on call may be of service to Wall street speculators, but it is absolutely worthless to business. Money on call means collateral in the hands of the lender ample to cover the loan, and collateral of a character that he can immediately turn into cash.

Germans wish to have the pensions of the wounded and widows of the war of 1870 increased: a General's widow now receives $300 a year, and a private's $40. Prices have increased greatly, and, what is worse, by the treaty of peace with France. Germany having agreed to pay the pensions of French soldiers living in Alsace-Lorraine on the scale in force in France before the war, pays to a French General's widow $1,000, and to a private's or now-commissioned officer's from $60 to $100.

The adjustment of Presidential postmaster salaries was announced last week. The following are given for North Carolina: Changes in salaries—increase: Edenton, $1,200 to $1,-500; Gastonia, $1,100 to $1,200; Greensboro, $2,400 to $2,500; Henderson, $1,500 to $1,600; High Point, $1,500 to $1,600; Kinston, $1,400 to $1,500; Monroe, $1,100 to $1,300; Morganton, $1,200 to $1,300; Salem, $1,500 to $1,600; Shelby, $1,100 to $1,200; Statesville, $1,900 to $2,000; Washington, $1,500 to $1,700. Decreases: Salisbury, $1,800 to $1,700; Winston, $2,800 to $2,500.

The Wilson tariff, says the Washington *Post*, is giving a good account of itself in all quarters. The improvement in trade and manufactures is so marked, the evidences of returning prosperity are so numerous and convincing that the voice of the croaker is no longer heard in the land. Since last April more than 300 manufacturing establishments have, of their own motion, increased the wages of more than 500,000 workmen. There is less disquiet in labor circles than there has been at any time during the past few years.

The fleet of warships in the harbor of Kiel was the most remarkable one ever assembled in any waters. It numbered over one hundred vessels of all classes, with twenty of the finest battleships of Europe. The combined horse power of the engines was nearly 800,000; the armaments were the most formidable ever seen in any fleet, and the tonnage exceeded 50,000. The Emperor William concluded his speech at the banquet with the words: "The hearts of all nations uplift themselves to us here with a questioning look. They need and desire peace. In peace alone can the world's commerce expand; in peace, alone, thrive. Peace we shall uphold. The ironclad power of United Europe lying in Kiel harbor is the best self-evident proof of guaranteed peace."

The two new American institutions abroad, one of them at Rome, the other at Paris, may prove as useful as the American institution that was established at Athens years ago. At Paris we are this year to have the American Art Institute, founded under distinguished patronage. At Rome we are to have the American College of Classics, which will be opened in the autumn, with a large fund to support it. At Athens, we already have the American School of Classical Studdies, which is well sustained by contributions from the United States. The Athens institution is for the study of Greek antiquities; the Rome institution is for the promotion of original research in Italic, Etruscan, and Roman archæology; the Paris institution is for the culture and advancement of art among American women.

SINCE OUR LAST ISSUE.

Latest News from all Parts of the World, Prepared Especially for the Readers of "The Observer."

At Forkland, Ala., during a thunder storm, two negroes who had taken shelter under a tree, were instantly killed by lightning.——The German Emperor's speech to the visiting royal sovereigns at Kiel is regarded in Berlin as a counter-demonstration to the Russia-French fraternization. ——At Lincoln, Ala., James A. Hackney, while standing in the doorway of his residence, was killed by lightning. His wife was standing close by. She was badly shocked. ——A dispatch from Shanghai to a London news agency says that high officials in Shanghai are confidently expecting that war will ensue between Russia and Japan over affairs in Corea within three months. ——The German Emperor will send a squadron to visit the ports of those nations which were represented at the Kiel celebration. ——The bond syndicate have complied with their contract by paying in the balance of the purchase gold; their contract still requires them to protect the treasury against gold exports until October next.——Four bicycles make the trip from Knoxville, Tenn., to Washington City, 600 miles, in twelve days. ——The Seaboard Air Line puts in an order for 200 tons daily of Egypt coal. ——For the first half of the year there were 641 miles of railroad built, against 525 miles for same time last year. ——The Kentucky Democratic convention, after voting down a free silver platform and then endorsing sound money and the administration of President Cleveland and Mr. Carlisle, nominated Hardin, the free silver candidate, on the first ballot. ——The Kansas labor commissioner is to be removed from office for levying tribute from his subordinates.——At Grove City, Fla., a lady was dragged out into the bay by a large tarpon, but was rescued by her husband. ——Maryland free silverites will hold a convention July 12th. ——Lord Salisbury accepted the commission to form a Cabinet and was appointed Premier. ——The Ohio Democratic State convention will meet August 20th, with Senator Brice as temporary chairman. ——Prince Emanuel and Princess Helene of Orleans, were married in England last week. ——At Summerville, Ga., a United States soldier was killed by a man named Newman; the soldier attempted to fire the latter's house because he refused to allow his daughter to live with him. ——The Johnston Steel company at Coraine, Ohio, increases wages 15 per cent. ——Daniel Stuart, of the Dallas Athletic club, has wired Joe Vendig that nothing will prevent the Corbett-Fitzsimmons fight taking place there. ——The Paris Government declines President Cleveland's offer to be mediator in the dispute between that Government and Venezuela. ——The Iron Trade Review says the price of iron and steel continues to advance rapidly, despite efforts to hold it down; orders are steadily growing and works have sold far ahead of production. ——Judge Simonton enters a formal order upholding the decision of the Federal court in the dispensary cases, and the court is assured by the State authorities that no person will be molested in importing liquors for his own use. ——Near Lynchburg the porter on a Pullman car, found in the aisle the dead body of a passenger, one Julius Ruffino, of San Francisco, who had died from strangulation, a handkerchief being tied around his neck. He was apparently wealthy. ——A party of New Orleans Cotton Exchange men out on a pleasure tour on the steam yacht Nepthina were overhauled by a Spanish cruiser near Cuba and taken to Havana, where the party are detained. ——San Francisco was swept by the severest fire since in the '50's Thursday night; many houses were blown up to try to check the flames. The loss is $1,500,000. ——The marriage of a couple at Kirkwood, Ga., was the result of a contract made by the parents when the parties were small children; they met by an accident and fell in love with each other.——It is said that ex-Secretary J. W. Foster got a fee of $250,000 from China for the part he took in patching up the treaty with Japan. ——Rev. Tiberius Gracchus Jones, for many years pastor of a Baptist church in Norfolk, Va., died in Baltimore last week. He was one of the most prominent Baptist divines in the South. ——An ice war is in progress between the wholesale ice men of New York, and as a result ice has gone down to $1 a ton. ——According to latest official reports Japan lost in the fight with China 623 men killed in battle and 172 who died of wounds; 2,981 were wounded, but recovered; and 2,498 died of cholera and other diseases. ——George S. Moore, assistant postmaster at Mobile, Ala., under Barker, has been sentenced to two-and-a-half years imprisonment at hard labor for embezzlement of public funds while assistant postmaster. ——While the crew of the Pinnace, belonging to the German bolted cruiser Kurfurst Friederich Wilhelm, were laying a mine off Friederichsort, the mine exploded, killing eight men. ——Bradstreet's of last week says: Total bank clearing $1,011,000,000, while smaller for all cities than a week ago by 6.5 per cent., are 32 per cent. larger than in the last week of June, 1894, 6 per cent. larger than in that week in 1893, a month after the panic had gotten fully under way, but 2 per cent. smaller than in the corresponding week in 1892. There are a few evidences of a revival of general trade at the South, but merchants at almost all leading cities in that region report that demand continues very moderate and collections are slow. Cotton and fruit crops in the South Atlantic States promises well, and the business outlook is reported encouraging. Incessant rains in Texas have hurt the crops. ——All the houses in Keysville, Ga., were either demolished or badly wrecked by a cyclone. ——A 15-year-old boy has been detected robbing the mail of the naturalization bureau of the State Department at Washington; he has stolen $500 in the past few weeks. ——The European powers interested in Armenian affairs can get no direct answer from the Porte.——The fire at San Francisco destroyed all the buildings in four blocks; one lady was burned to death. ——Professor J. Y. Joyner was elected president and Professor Charles J. Parker, of Raleigh, secretary and treasurer of the North Carolina Teachers' assembly.——At Jackson, Ky., "Bad" Tom Smith was hanged for murder; he was baptized a few hours before the hanging. ——The Charlotte and Newbern division of Naval Reserves and company F of Third Regiment State Guard have been disbanded by orders from headquarters. ——The theory is advanced that the man Ruffino, found dead on a Pullman sleeper, near Lynchburg, was the victim of the Mafia.

An Honest Dollar.

The Patron and Gleanor.

Seven years ago I purchased a tract of land for the price of five hundred dollars on the following terms, to wit: In five annual instalments of $100 each, all bearing six per cent. interest from the day of sale until paid. With ten cent cotton I had no difficulty in meeting my two first payments when they fell due. Since that time I have been unable to meet any of the other payments. My inability to meet the other payments was because cotton had gone down to five cents. My creditor, being a moneyed man, told me that if I was willing to stand the interest that I could hold the cotton until cotton rose again to ten cents. He said that the purchasing clause of the Sherman silver bill having been repealed he felt quite sure, as Mr. Cleveland had said that the country would again become prosperous, that the old prices of cotton would be restored. Losing all hope that silver would ever be restored again by the government, I as a matter of course, lost all hope of getting ten cents for my cotton which was still on my hands. Of course the gentleman from whom I purchased my home retained a mortgage on the place to secure the payment of the purchase price. I felt very uneasy about my situation, for the cotton and the place would not now bring money enough to pay the remainder of my debt.

I went to my creditor, who was a reasonable and fair minded man, and told him of my trouble. I told him that I was a poor man, with a wife and three children, and that I would be very sorry to be turned out of house and home for the balance due on the purchase price of the land. My creditor informed me that he had been thinking over my case as well as several other similar cases of persons who were his debtors. He remarked that while he was fond of making money that he was no willin to make it by the ruin of other people and especially by the ruin of of his own neighbors and friends. He was willing he said, to take my cotton at ten cents and remit all interest that had accumulated after the maturity of the notes. That while he believed in an honest dollar that he did not believe that it was honest to sell property to a man payable in one kind of a dollar and then require him to pay the debt with a dollar having twice the purchasing power of the dollar which was in use when he made the contract. He said that the purchasing power of gold was now so great that he could take the cotton which he had received from be for the balance of his debt and purchase a better place to-day than the place which he had sold to me.

That to be an honest dollar to both parties it should be a dollar with the same purchasing power that it had at the time of the contract.

That he was not any more honest than his neighbors, but that he would consider it nothing but robbery to loan a man one dollar and then to make him pay back two dollars simply because the laws of the country would allow him to do so. That the closing of the mints against the free coinage of silver having destroyed half of the metalic circulating medium that the purchasing power of the other half had been doubled. That he could not believe that any man could demand a dollar thus enhanced in value in payment of a ten cent cotton contract and call it an honest dollar.

If the creditor portion of the country should decide that the purchasing power of the gold dollar was not sufficiently great and they were to ask the government to stop the coinage of gold for a year or two why then the present purchasing power of the gold dollar would be doubled. In a single day the man worth one million of dollars would be worth two millions and every debtor would become a beggar. When we think of this sword hanging over our heads suspended by a single thread it makes every debtor in the land tremble with fear. This may happen at any time, for the money powers now control the national government and even the supreme court itself. What matters it if three fourths of the voting population of the United States favor the free coinage of silver. This is no longer a government of the people, for the people and by the people. For it is well known that the voice of the millionaire has more poteney at the national capital than the voice of the people. But it is pleasing in the midst of the desolation that now covers the land to now and then find an honest man who will turn his back upon fraud even though it may be sanctioned by the highest official station. Every where you hear the cry for "an honest dollar." This cry carries with it the idea that there was some party who wanted a dishonest dollar. The newspapers give no account of any such party. Who is it then, and why is it, that we hear this cry for an honest dollar?

It comes from the money kings and from them only. They want you to pay one half of your mortgage debt with five cent cotton and then let them sell your home for the other half of the mortgage and allow them to buy in the land and rent it to you for a round price. Honest dollar indeed! Every one of these feudal robbers who live in castles and palaces and wear purple and fine linen and fare sumptuously every day claims that he is an honest man. Cæsar fell at the foot of Pompey's pillar by the hands of Brutus bathed in his own heart's blood beloved and adored by the citizens of Rome. Mark Antony, Cæsar's friend, delivered an oration at Cæsar's burial. In glowing and thrilling terms he tells of Cæsar's noble deeds. But he says that Brutus and his co-assassius who murdered Cæsar were all honorable men. The only crime charged against Cæsar was a vague suspicion that he was ambitious. Although three times he had refused to allow himself to be crowned as Emperior of Rome.

And to-day our senators in congress declare that the assassins who murdered silver are not only honorable men but honest men. The only crime that silver was charged with was that it enabled the cotton raiser to get ten cents for his cotton, whereas England as well as New England wanted it for five cents. O! the manners O! the times. Yes, each and every one of these assassins who helped to murder silver and who after having depreciated it all they can are now declaring it a debased metal are all honest men! Yes, we repeat, they are about as honest a man as ever scuttled a ship or cut a throat.

Shylock to exact compliance with the terms of his bond was willing to cut his pound of flesh from the breast of the merchant of Venice. The money kings of today are not only willing to cut away their pound of flesh, but they would suck the life blood of the blue eyed baby in the very arms of its weeping mother.

France was once in the very condition that this country is now in. Money was plentiful but it was all in the hands of the officials and in the hands of an offensive and insulting nobility. The great masses of the people had no money and were driven to the verge of starvation and financial ruin. The same struggle which existed between the people and the money power in France at the beginning of the French Revolution exists here to-day between the debtor and creditor portions of our country. Every reader of history knows how the controversy ended in France.

Should not those who have brought about the present condition of things in this country take warning from the history of France. They should remember that,

"Time at last sets all things even.
And if you will but watch the hour
There never yet was human power
Which could evade if unforgiven
The earnest search and vigil long
Of him who treasures up a wrong."

A FARMER.

Seaboard, N. C.

Senator Vest's Views.

A special dispatch dated June 25th, to the St. Louis Republic from Sweet Springs, Mo., says:

Senator Vest, who is staying here for the summer, to-day gave out the following statement on the financial question and the situation in Missouri:

"There must be a settlement of the silver question without equivocation. We must determine to adopt the gold standard permanently, retire the greenbacks and perpetuate the national banks with their paper based exclusively on gold, or we must open our mints to silver.

"I fully appreciate the gravity of the consequences which will come from the free coinage of silver. The money power of the world is against silver as standard money, and it will be discredited in every way possible. The threat is constantly made that free coinage will bring this country to an exclusively silver basis and that gold will disappear. It is said by the prophets of evil that all our indebtedness held by foreigners will be sent here for payment and that no more foreign capital will be loaned in the United States.

"All this sounds badly, but I hardly think the consequences are quite so deplorable as represented. In the first place, the financial servitude which now exists on the part of the United States to foreigners should cease. Nothing could be more degrading than present conditions. The first inquiry each morning in Wall street is as to prices in England, and we are paying more than $9,000,000 to a foreign syndicate to protect the gold reserve in the Treasury. When the contract of the syndicate is terminated in October, we must pay another bonus, and so on, indefinitely. Mr. Carlisle tells us that the situation is being seriously considered by the Cabinet, but his only remedy is to retire the $346,000,000 of greenbacks, sell more bonds for gold and refuse coinage even to the silver seignorage now in the Treasury.

"The President will not agree to the coinage of another silver dollar, but insists that the money volume must be diminished $346,000,000 by retiring the greenbacks, and that Congress shall authorize the issue of gold bonds in order to maintain the single gold standard. As I said in the Senate, we must take one road or the other, We must again declare our independence or allow England to control this country.

"As to the threat that gold will leave us, I have only to say that even if it did, I would prefer that contingency to present conditions. I believe in bimetallism, the use of both gold and silver as standard money, but if we must have one metal or the other, I would take silver, for we would then at least be independent instead of being the tail of the English kite, and the helpless victim of the Rothschild's syndicate. Ninety-six per cent of our whole commerce is at home, and that would continue even on a silver basis.

"I do not believe, however, that gold will leave this country. Gold will come to any people who produce a surplus of the necessaries of life. There is no sentiment in finance nor commerce. The legal tender money of every country is worth everywhere what that country's surplus of necessaries is worth. England buys from us what she must have, and must pay us what we demand, either gold or silver or commodities. If the balance of trade is in our favor we can demand gold, and it must be paid.

"When we abandoned the single gold standard in 1878, and enacted the Bland-Allison law, we were told that gold would at once leave this country and that under the Gresham rule it would disappear. Mr. Sherman declared that the coinage of silver would expel gold as certainly as the operation of the planetary system. What is the record?

"In 1878 when the silver coinage was resumed the Treasury had $128,460,20 in gold. In 1890 when the law was repealed, the gold in the Treasury had increased to $321,612,424. The explanation is found in the fact that from 1878 to 1890, with the exception of 1888 and 1889, the balance of trade was in our favor, and was paid in gold.

"Mr. Carlisle says that if the closing of the mints of Germany and France to silver caused its depreciation, the co-operation of those countries is necessary now to restore its parity. In other words, the United States must abjectly surrender what it believes to be for the best interests of its own people and of the masses throughout the world. Our fathers did not argue this way, nor have our English relatives. England demonetized silver in 1816 without consulting any other country, and has doggedly persisted in that policy until now the world is financially at her feet.

"I have no words of reproach for those who differ with me on this question, for I recognize the tremendous power of environment and association which has lately shown itself in the spectacle of our highest judicial tribunal in reversing three deliberate opinions in order to prevent an income tax. The doctrine of stare decisis was swept away when the wealth of the country was about to be forced to pay in proportion to the protection it receives from the general Government.

"In the East every friend of free coinage is called a Populist or Socialist, and the movement to reinstate silver is termed 'the silver craze.' 'The recent rise in the price of wheat settles the silver question,' said a prominent New York gold man the other day, 'and the craze is dying out.' As if the Western people do not understand the manipulations of the wheat pit, and the corners and combines which control prices.

"The gold worshippers underrate the intelligence of the people and totally misunderstand the animus of those who advocate silver coinage. They cannot settle this question by denouncing 'the silver craze' and talking about 'honest money.'

"If silver is depreciated, the men who demonetized it in 1873 are responsible. Their excuse for opposing silver now is that there is too much of it. In 1873 there had been coined 8,000,000 silver dollars, and silver was at a premium over gold. Why was it demonetized? Who demanded it? The answer can be found in the proceedings of the Monetary Conference at Paris in 1869, when Mr. Sherman sent a letter to Mr. Ruggles, who represented this country, stating that the United States was anxious and ready for the gold standard. It was not true. But the money lenders of Europe had determined on the gold standard and Mr. Sherman was ready to help them.

"All sorts of misrepresentation, together with the power of money and official patronage are being used to place this country permanently on the gold standard.

"I have lately seen an absurd statement that if the mints here are opened to silver we will be flooded with $1,000,000,000 in silver from India, $725,000,000 from China, $90,000,000 from Japan and from Spain, Mexico and the straits $400,000,000.

"This statement is made in the face of the established fact that the East is the grave of silver, and while the demand continues from year to year, no silver ever comes back from those countries. England is now vainly attempting to force the gold standard on India by the bayonet, and the best financiers regard the effort as desperate.

"It may as well be understood at once that all this clap-trap and misstatement will not divert a majority of the people from stern and unyielding opposition to the single gold standard. It is the old fight—old as our race—between the masses and those who attempt to use governmental power of self-government. We are making the same fight that our fathers made when led by Jefferson and Jackson, and we will bequeath it to our children.

"This country, situated between the gold countries of Europe and the silver-using East, has now the great opportunity of becoming the commercial and financial mistress of the world. By maintaining both gold and silver as standard money we can trade with all countries in the money they may choose as a medium of exchange. With silver demonetized and gold as the single standard, we are the financial serfs of England."

Of the situation in Missouri he said that he believed a majority of the party desired a convention, and he assumed that the State Committee would obey the demand of the majority. "The matter has gone so far that more irritation would come from the refusal to call a convention than from anything the convention could possibly do. There is nothing so odious to the average Democrat as the suspicion that the majority is prevented from controlling the policy and destiny of our party. If the Democrats of Missouri wish to meet in convention for any purpose they have a right to do so, and I believe the denial of this right would be most disastrous.

"I do not know that I shall attend the convention, if in the State, for one of its objects has been puplished to be the consideration of the action of the State's delegation in Congress on the silver question. While I believe that I correctly represented a majority of my constituents in what I did and said, and have no apology nor retraction to make, I should hesitate about soliciting favorable action by a convention as to my course. I would prefer that the Democrats of the State, who are thoroughly acquainted with my opinions and conduct, should express their views in regard to my record without any suggestions from me.

"In any event, absent or present, in the Senate or out of it, I am against the single gold standard."

Harper's Magazine for July.

Beginning in the July number of "Harper's Magazine," Mr. Poultney Bigelow will relate the story of "The German Struggle for Liberty" during the exciting period from 1806 to 1815. The first installment deals with the military murder of John Palm, the bookseller of Nuremburg; describes with appreciation the beautiful and admirable Luise, the patriot Queen of Prussia; a chance meeting of Napoleon and Hegel; the inaction of the Prussian King and his aged generals on the eve of a great battle; and the stampede of the Prussian army from Jena. The paper is amply illustrated.

Other features of the July "Harper's" follow:

Mr. Julian Ralph describes "The Garden of China." For this paper Mr. C. D. Weldon has made six charming illustrations. "Personal Recollections of Joan of Arc" relate the episode of Joan's first meeting with the French King and her penetration of his disguise. This incident has been illustrated by Mr. F. V. Du Mond. In "Some Imaginative Types of American Art" Mr. Royal Cortissos utters his appreciation of the painters Dewing and Tyron, and the sculptor Magmonnies. The article is illustrated with portraits and examples of the work of these artists. Mr. Richard Harding Davis deseribes a half-dozen types of "Americans in Paris." Mr. C. D. Gibson furnishes appropriate illustrations. "Bear-Chasing in the Rockies" is described by Mr. Frederic Remington, with nine illustrations. A popular paper on "The University of Pennsylvania" is by Prof. Francis N. Thorpe. In a short paper entitled "Where Charity Begins," Mr. Owen Wister describes the interesting results of helping a few Philadelphia street waifs to help themselves. The fiction includes the eighth installment of Mr. Hardy's "Hearts Insargent," and three short stories; "Annie Touzey's Little Game," by Miss Margaret Sutton Briscoe; "Rosamond's Romance," by Mr. George A. Hibbard; and "The Horoscope of "Two Portraits," by Mrs. Candace Wheeler.

Not Rebels to Abraham Lincoln.

A Confederate in the Boston Transcript.

At a recent meeting of the Church Club of the Diocese of Long Island, after an address by Gen. Stewart I. Woodford, in which he had referred to President Lincoln, Dr. Jerome Walker related a hitherto unpublished incident in the life of that great man, which shows how he regarded the Southern soldier. Dr. Walker said, in substance; "Gen. Woodford has pointed to Abraham Lincoln as a typical American. One week before the assassination of Mr. Lincoln he visited the hospital at City Point, where I was stationed as a member of the United States Sanitary commission. I was then a boy of 18 or 19. Imagine my pride at being assigned to convey the President around the hospital? We spent the entire day together, and I felt very big. We came to one part of the hospital where we had several tents of what were then called "Rebel" prisoners. I said, with all the pride of a Northern boy. "Mr. Lincoln, do you want to go into all of these tents?" We had gone into all of the others. He said, in his quiet way, "Why not?" I replied, "There are only Rebels in there." I shall never forget his big, generous hand coming on my shoulder as he said; "You mean Confederates' and I have meant Confederates ever since."

Origin of Two States' Names.

Rhode Island and Colorado are both names descriptive of color—the latter named from its brightly hued cliffs and the former from its "roody" or red cranberrie.

Moore could "sing like an angel." He sang his own love songs with such effect that a lady friend once stopped him in the midst of one of his best efforts. "Please stop, Mr. Moore; this is not good for my soul."

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

The Kentucky Platform.

The committee on resolutions, through its Chairman, Senator William Lindsay, reported the majority report as follows:

"To the Democratic Convention in session at Louisville—The undersigned, a majority of your committee, beg leave to submit as their report the accompanying resolutions:

"1. The democracy of Kentucky in convention assembled congratulates the country upon the repeal of the McKinley tariff law and upon the evidences we have on every hand of returning prosperity, under operation of reduced and equalized tariff taxation, and we denounce as fraught with danger and disaster the threat of our republican adversaries to re establish protective tariff and to re-inaugurate the policy of unequal taxation which, in connection with general misgovernment by the republican party, culminated in the business panic of 1893.

"2. The Democratic party, which has always stood for the separation of church and state, for the sake alike of civil and religious freedom, does not hesitate to condemn all efforts to create distinction among citizens, because of differences in faith, as repugnant to an enlightened age and abhorrent to the instincts of American freemen.

"3. We reaffirm without qualification principles and policies declared by the national democratic platform of 1892, and declare that our present national democratic administration is entitled to the thanks of the party for its honest, courageous and statesmanlike management of public affairs; and we express our undiminished confidence in the democracy and patriotism of President Grover Cleveland and his distinguished co-adiver and Secretary, John G. Carlisle, of Kentucky.

The fourth and fifth resolutions are devoted to state matters. The report of the minority, which declared for a single gold standard and which was intended to put the gold men on record, were as follows:

"We, the undersigned members of the committee on resolutions, dissent from the views expressed by the majority of the committee in resolution No. 3, which is proposed as an endorsement of the present national democratic administration, because said resolution is ambiguous, obscure and uncertain in its meaning, and is, in our opinion, an attempt to straddle the most vital question now attracting the attention of the American people. And while the undersigned do not concur in the views expressed in said resolution, nor in the views expressed in the amendment, which they herewith submit, they nevertheless believe that it is the duty of the democratic party to express itself in clear and unambiguous terms on this subject. The financial policy of the present democratic administration deserves an unqualified indorsement at the hands of the democratic party of Kentucky, or it does not deserve such indorsement, and with the view of taking the opinion of representatives of the democrats of Kentucky in convention assembled, we submit the following as an amendment to the said resolution:

"'Resolved, by the democrats of Kentucky in convention assembled, that the present democratic administration is entitled to the thanks of the whole country for its statesmanlike management of public affairs, and we further declare that both President Cleveland and Secretary Carlisle are entitled to the unqualified indorsement of the American people for maintaining the credit of the government and their issuance of $160,000,000 of interest bearing bonds is hereby expressly indorsed.

"The undersigned members of the committee on resolutions believing the democratic party of Kentucky should plainly declare either in favor of true bimetallism, or the gold standard, offer the following as a separate resolution and ask its adoption:

"'Resolved, That we believe in the coinage of both gold and silver as the primary money of the country into legal tender dollars, receivable in payment of all its debts, public and private, upon terms of exact equality.'"

John S. Rhea read the minority report.

The minority report was signed by three of the committee. Mr. Rhea also offered a resolution that all that part of the majority report after the words "1892" be stricken out so as to make the platform simply indorse the democratic platform of 1892. After a number of heated speeches had been made, the report of the minority of the committee on resolutions, reaffirming the platform of 1892, but refusing to indorse Cleveland and Carlisle, was defeated by a vote of 584 to 331. Several counties changed their vote to "no" afterwards, so that the final vote was 598 against the adoption of the minority report to 270 for it.

A large per centage of the Harden men voted for the majority report and some gold men voted against it, holding that a staightout indorsement of the single gold standard should be given.

The next question was on the adoption of the second minority report, which was signed by the free silver men.

Only 24½ votes were cast for the second minority resolution. The question was then on the majority report. It was adopted by a vote of 644 to 333.

How Flies Walk On Window Panes.

St. Louis Republic.

The microscope reveals the neat contrivance which enables a fly to walk up a window pane or defy the laws of gravity by gliding along, back downward, on the ceiling. The magnifier shows the foot to be made up of two pads covered with fine, short hair, each pad having a hook above it. Behind each pad is a bag filled with liquid which oozes out when the fly puts his foot down. The amount which is pressed out of each foot is very small indeed, but taken altogether it is amply sufficient to hold the insect in any position he chooses.

There are said to be over a hundred egg testers in New York. Egg testing is not a very unusual occupation, but few are aware how many make their livelihood that way. A little frame is needed, in which is placed a candle; then with a shade over the eyes the tester holds the egg toward the candle. About 1,000 dozen a day can be handled by an expert and fairly good wages are received. The smaller commission houses have their eggs tested by one of the clerks or other employees.

In 1274 a well written Bible was sold for 50 marks, about $170.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

To Make Good Bacon.

From Advance Sheets of the Bulletin of the Department of Agriculture.

Having frequently been asked how to cure good, sweet bacon, and the time being close at hand to begin this nice, particular work, I herewith give my own plan which I have practiced for forty years or more with success.

In the first place, to make good bacon hogs must be fat, and the younger they are the better the bacon for whites to eat, if they have sufficient size. I should prefer not to have any hogs for bacon over one year old. They should at that age be easily made to weigh 150 to 250 pounds each.

After being nicely butchered and cleaned and cold enough to cut out smoothly, cut up as desired. Hams and shoulders I prefer to have closely cut; that is, leave as much to the sides as possible. Hams especially should be closely trimmed. Salt well and pack on a platform made for the purpose, with slope sufficient to pass the drippings or brine from the meat; use about a teaspoon of saltpetre on each joint and pack closely on platform. After having laid in salt not more than eight days—if the weather is favorable and not too cool five or six days is better—take it up and resalt as at first, except don't use any more salpetre, and repack as before.

Here is where a great many fail in making good bacon, by not resalting and at the proper time. The salt between the meat at the thick parts will readily dissolve and the pieces will come together, and if allowed to remain so will, more or less, sour, and the meat is never good and sweet afterwards. By resalting as above described this is avoided and the meat is kept sweet and palatable.

After having lain in salt four or five weeks the meat should be taken up and washed clean and well wiped, and if it is desired to keep sweet and perfect, put in sack made for the purpose of ordinary cotton goods, tying the mouth of the sack firmly with a good, strong string, which should be used for hanging it up. Have a large kettle with ashes and water heated to about a boiling point, sufficient to immerce each piece, holding it firmly by the string with which it is tied.

This immersion is to destroy any eggs of insects that have been deposited upon it, and also fills the openings in the cloth with ashes so as to prevent any further depredation upon it by flies or other insects.

After this the meat should be hung up to dry with plenty of fresh air. I prefer hams and shoulders hung up with the hocks down. The drippings will thus be absorbed by the hocks. A sweet, juicy hock is good enough for the most fastidious.

If your house is a close one, bore auger holes in the gable ends of roof so as to admit plenty of air.

I knew a gentleman, a railroad president, who hung his meat high up in a warehouse in the town where he lived, to dry, and it kept perfectly without any further care or attention.

Meat prepared as above will keep sweet and perfect indefinitely and will not become rancid, not even on the outside, fatty parts. I have hams put up as above last winter that are perfect.

JOHN ROBINSON, Commissioner.

He Was a North Carolinian.

Louisville Courier-Journal.

Fitzhugh Lee doesn't mind telling a story even if it is on him. At the close of the war he was at the head of the cavalry, and these were much envied by the infantrymen, who had to walk through the mud and dust. After Gen. Robert E. Lee had surrendered Gen. Fitzhugh Lee rode away from Appomattox. While riding through a lane he met an old North Carolina soldier.

"Ho, there!" cried Gen. Lee, "where are you going?"

"I've been off on a furlough, and am now going back to join Gen. Bob Lee," replied the old soldier.

"You needn't go back, but can throw your gun away and return home, for Lee's surrendered."

"Lee's surrendered?"

"That's what I said," said Gen. Lee.

"It must have been that damned Fitz Lee, then. Bob Lee would never surrender," and the soldier put on a look of contempt and walked on.

A seventy-seven-year-old citizen of Great Falls, Wash., is undergoing a peculiar process of physical regeneration. About a year ago he contracted pneumonia, and his life was for some time despaired of, the doctors saying his right lung was hopelessly wasted. He recovered, however, but when just able to hobble around he fell and broke his thigh bone, and was confined to the hospital again for six months. Since leaving, however, his physical condition has improved remarkably. His lungs began to open up until they became almost as well as ever; his skin shed off and a new skin grew, and his hair and beard, which were snow white, are coming out a jet black. His limbs and muscles have limbered up, and he started a week or so since to take a herd of young horses across a long trail to market. He says if he continues to grow young he well get married again and grow up with the country.

The Twelve Largest Cities.

The twelve largest cities in the world, in the order of their declared population, are as follows: London, Eng., (including suburbs), 5,100,613; Paris, 2,344,550; Osaka, Japan, 1,633,144; New York City, 1,513,-501; Canton, China, 1,500,000; Aitchi, Japan, 1,390,702; Berlin, Prussia, 1,315,-297; Tokoi, Japan, 1,288,907, Vienna, Austria, 1,103,857; Chicago, 1,099,133; Philadelphia, 1,046,252; Siam, China, 1,-000,000. There are three other cities of China that are said to have 1,000,000 inhabitants, but it must be remembered that the populations of the Oriental cities are mere estimates.

Cæsar's Appearance.

Julius Cæsar was a thin man, tall and with a very wrinkled, seamy countenance. His forehead was broad and full of small wrinkles. His eyes were not large, but described as exceedingly bright and quick. His nose was of more than usual size and his chin full and prominent. He walked with a slight, scholarly stoop in his shoulders. His ears stood out well from his head, and his hair was always cut close. Early in life he became bald.

TIRED, WEAK, NERVOUS, Could Not Sleep.

Prof. L. D. Edwards, of Preston, Idaho, says: "I was all run down, weak, nervous and irritable through overwork. I suffered from brain fatigue, mental depression, etc. I became so weak and nervous that I could not sleep. I would arise tired, discouraged and blue. I began taking

Dr. Miles' Nervine

and now everything is changed. I sleep soundly, I feel bright, active and ambitious. I can do more in one day now than I used to do in a week. For this great good I give Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine the sole credit.

It Cures."

Dr. Miles' Nervine is sold on a positive guarantee that the first bottle will benefit. All druggists sell it at $1, 6 bottles for $5, or it will be sent, prepaid, on receipt of price by the Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

"JUST A FEW WORDS"

That some of the young men have to say who have ridden the

—RAMBLER BICYCLE.—

Messrs. A. J. Pemberton and Co.,

GENTLEMEN:

Replying to your favor of recent date in regard to the "Rambler Bicyle" will say: The Rambler is as near perfect in every respect a s it is possible to make a wheel.

I have owned five (5) different makes of wheels (among the number was a Columbia) and I have ridden many more, but the Rambler is the easiest running and the most comfortable wheel to ride on that I have ever mounted. I am sure I shall never want to trade again.

Wishing you all the success you surely deserve in selling the best wheel on earth, I remain

Yours very truly,
E. M. SHEETZ.

Feb'y 12, 1895

A. J. Pemberton & Co.,

GENTLEMEN:

Regarding your query as to "How I like the Rambler Bicycle," I need only state my experience. Last June I bought a "Columbia," and after riding it two months, I sold it and purchased a "Rambler."

I can unhesitatingly say that the Rambler is the best I have ever mounted, and really did not know what riding was until I had my Rambler.

Yours,
I. B. ROSENTHAL.

All Models of the Rambler $100.

WRITE OR CALL FOR CATALOGUE.

A. J. PEMBERTON & CO.

**Beaver Creek and

THE OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., JULY 4, 1895.

Established in 1825 by E. J. Hale, Sr.

E. J. HALE, Editor and Proprietor.

IGNORANCE AND FOLLY.

Whenever a Ransomite ventures upon argument on the silver question he makes a spectacle of himself. We find the following editorial in a North Carolina exchange, of the Ransomite persuasion, of so recent a date as June 25th, under the caption "The Meaning of Free Silver":

(1.) "The National Stockman and Farmer, having been frequently asked to define "free coinage of silver," wrote to the Treasury Department at Washington and got this definition from the Director of the Mint: "The term 'free and unlimited coinage of silver' means the conferring of the right upon individuals to take silver of any kind to the mints and have every 371¼ pure grains of it stamped, free of charge, into a dollar, which dollar is a full legal tender for its face value in the payment of debts and obligations of all kinds in the United States." The Baltimore Sun states the same case in different language, as follows:

(2.) "'In other words, an ounce of silver, (480 grains,) which can now be bought in the open market for 98 cents, is to pass, under the kind of free coinage now proposed, for $1.29 cents. A speculator who paid $98 for 100 ounces would get at the Treasury $129 in national currency, making $31 by the transaction. Or to put it differently, with the silver at 98 cents per ounce, he could get 100 silver dollars, or silver certificates, for silver bullion costing him $75.79.'

(3.) "It may well be asked if this would be quite fair to the Treasury and the people, especially in view of the facts that follow:

"The average cost of producing silver per ounce in the United States in 1886 was 51.1 cents per ounce. In Montana the average cost was 43.3 cents per ounce. The Granite Mountain mine in that State, according to the official statement of the Granite Mountain Co mpany to the Director of the Mint in 1886, produced 2,987,754 ounces of silver at a cost of 12½ cents per ounce. In Mexico the cost is 44½ cents; in South America, 94¼ cents; in Australia, at the Broken Hill mine, 16 cents. Very large quantities of silver are produced at these figures.'

(4.) "Why give the silver miner this advantage over the copper miner or the iron miner?"

We have prefixed the numerals (1, 2, 3, 4) to the paragraphs for convenience of reference.

It would be difficult to crowd more ignorance and misstatement into the same space.

Let us take up the editorial, paragraph by paragraph, as we have numbered them, and consider it in exhaustive detail. This is rather tedious, but we have got to get to the bottom of this matter, sooner or later.

I.

(*a.*) The term "free and unlimited coinage of silver", *as used by the Populists*, means what the Director of the Mint says it means, as quoted above. It is simply one form of the doctrine which the Republican party (with which Mr. Cleveland and the Ransomites train) inaugurated when they made "money" out of paper by issuing the "intrinsically" worthless greenbacks, and forced the people to accept them in the place of coin. It is the "fiat" doctrine, held alike by republicans, Clevelandites, Populists and Ransomites, that the government can make, by its mere breath as it were, a cent's worth of paper equal to a gold dollar, or a demonetized silver dollar equal to a monetized gold dollar, notwithstanding the bullion value of the one has been forced down to half that of the other. The republicans are responsible for the inauguration of this vile doctrine in the United States, in the greenback law above alluded to. The Clevelandites and Ransomites uphold it in refusing to take steps to carry out the Constitutional requirement and the party law forbidding discrimination between the two metals at the mints and requiring the "regulation" of their value so that the coin and the bullion value shall be practically the same. [The Ransomite orators, in the last campaign, we have been told, were actually exhibiting fresh coined silver dollars as an evidence that Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Carlisle were violating the Constitution and the party law, and boasting of it.] And the Populists—believing with the republicans that the government can make money out of paper or anything, and with the Ransomites and Clevelandites that its fiat can make a "50 cent dollar" equal to a "100 cent dollar"—see nothing wrong in continuing the free and unlimited coinage of silver at 16 to 1, even should the resumption of such coinage, by this government alone, fail to restore the market ratio to that figure.

(*b.*) The term "free and unlimited coinage of silver", *as used by the democrats*, means that free and unlimited coinage of silver which the Chicago platform requires when it declares that silver and gold shall have equal privileges at the mints. But, under the Constitution and its platform interpreting it, the party says that the "value" of each coin shall be so "regulated" that neither the silver mine owner, nor the gold mine owner, nor the American people, shall be cheated. The declaration of the party in this State (1894), and elsewhere, in favor of a resumption of free coinage at the ratio of 16 to 1, is (1) partly a tactical detail; and (2) partly a matter of necessity arising out of the drift of matters occurring between its declaration for "free and unlimited coinage" (simply) in 1892, and its declaration for "free and unlimited coinage, at 16 to 1," in 1894.

1. As a matter of *tactics*, it meant merely to restore the relative *status quo* which had existed between the conditional repealers (Vance and the patriots) and the unconditional repealers (Ransom and Cleveland), before Mr. Cleveland bullied and bought Congress into repealing the Sherman law without other than a verbal condition. That is, the Sherman law was (and was so declared in the Chicago platform to be) a "makeshift" for free coinage. The conditional repealers said to the unconditional repealers: "We have the advantage of position now; the present law, bad as it is, supplies in some measure an offset to that greater volume of currency which the republican banking laws have deprived the people of; in order to change the law you must carry, by affirmative legislation, House, Senate and President; you have the President, and he can probably buy enough democrats in the House to supplement his republican body guard in it; but you can't buy enough of the noble Senators to give the republicans a majority *there;* therefore we will refuse our assent to the repeal of the Sherman law, *unless* you incorporate in the same act the restoration of silver to equal privileges with gold, and the restoration of the control of banking to the States, as required by the Constitution and the Chicago platform. Otherwise, the burden of affirmative legislation would be shifted to our shoulders from yours, so that, after we had waived our present advantage of position in your favor to the extent of enabling you to carry out the part of the Chicago law which *you* most desire, we might find that you would break faith with us when it came to carrying out the part that *we* most desire. In such case, our having to run the gauntlet of House, Senate and President would be fatal to our efforts." "No," indignantly said the cuckoo Senators, "No," indignantly echoed the goldbug organs in North Carolina: "what you say amounts to impugning our honor and that of the President. Help us pass this repeal in a hurry to stop the panic, and we pledge you our sacred honor and the President's that, before the democracy parts with control of House, Senate and President, we will join you in enacting laws to restore silver to equal privileges with gold as required by the platform." The reader will recall the sickening story of how first one honorable Senator and then another sold himself and his suffering constituency to the President for patronage, until at last heads were counted and lo! there were found to be a majority of democratic Senators in favor of yielding to the President—just *one* majority (19 to 18): Senator Ransom, for example. Therefore it is that the North Carolina democracy, with this experience before it, says to those who, by such trickery, bribery and deception, brought about the present condition of affairs: "Restore the coinage of silver first: we will settle the ratio after we find out what it ought to be."

2. As a matter of *necessity*. The declaration of the party in this State in 1894 for a ratio simply meant, as stated in the platform, that the ratio at which the restoration of silver should be accomplished could only be that known to the law (which happened to be 16 to 1.) The rapid decline in the value of silver bullion in the few years preceding had suggested to the public that its depreciation in terms of gold was due more to its demonetization by this great country and India than to the temporary excess of its yield at the mines. Therefore, said the party, as it is plain that the present market ratio is below what it will rebound to when silver enjoys its old place as a money metal, and the figure at which it will settle cannot be foreknown, we have no recourse but to start out with the present legal ratio.

II.

The democrats believe that the free coinage of silver by this government alone would change the value of silver bullion from the 75.79 per cent. in terms of gold, given, as above, by the Baltimore Sun, to a per centage more nearly approximating 100 per cent. What, they do not know. But they believe that such action by this government would, sooner or later, lead the Continental European nations to follow its example, and that silver and gold would then again become interchangeable at 15 or 16 to 1, as before; or, if not, at a ratio very near that. If, however, it should become evident that the other nations would not follow the lead of ours, then the ratio could be fixed at the market ratio. Meanwhile—that is, in the time which, in the judgment of the law making department of our government, would be sufficient to determine the purposes of the other governments—meanwhile, the democrats say that they would, by such a course as that described, be doing the best that lay in a mortal's power to restore the coinage laws to the honest basis from which the republicans had dragged them down; and that such a course, aimed at the consummation of honesty required by the Constitution and the party law and calculated to attain it, presents a contrast, that should challenge admiration, to: (1) the course pursued and proposed by the republicans, Clevelandites and Ransomites, viz: of floating, by government fiat, 1,000 millions of "50 cent" silver dollars and 1 cent paper dollars; or (2) to the no worse and less hypocritical course proposed by the populists of making everybody rich(?) by unlimited fiat, instead of a few rich by the republican, Cleveland and Ransomite limited fiat.

III.

In the same paper from which we have copied the editorial which we are now reviewing, we recently found the statement that the agent of the Nash-Arrington mine (we believe that is the name) in this State, had reported the cost of producing a dollar's worth of gold at 15 cents. The cost at the Cripple Creek, Colorado, mine, is 4 cents for a dollar's worth. And so on. No properly informed person would adduce the irrelevant facts given under this paragraph (No. 3, of the editorial.) It is interesting, in this connection, to recall the fact that the Jones silver bill, which the goldbug representative from North Carolina, Senator Ransom, voted against in February last, contained a provision that "the Treasury and the people" should have the difference between the bullion and the coinage value of the silver coined under it, thus making the transaction "quite fair" (under this goldbug view) to said Treasury and people.

IV.

No. 4 is so stupid that it hardly deserves reply. "Why give the silver miner this advantage [the difference between the mining cost and 100 cents] over the copper miner or the iron miner?" says this sapient editor. Why give the gold miner the difference between the Cripple Creek 4 cents, or the Nash-Arrington 15 cents, and 100 cents? Every student of the matter knows that none of these figures—4 cents, or 15 cents, for gold, or the 51.1 cents average for silver—represents the ultimate cost to those who have engaged in mining, any more than the $10,000 won by a gambler to-day offsets all the losses of a year suffered by himself or his less successful tiger-bucking fellows.

* * *

What recompense will the returning prosperity, which the long-deferred international bimetallism may bring, be to the millions over whom the waters of insolvency have closed during the strain of these gold-standard years? The Constitution which their ancestors made, in order that the European process of the concentration of wealth should, in their case, be reversed, recognizes no power beyond its own domain over its coinage laws; and it has conferred no power upon its own servants to discriminate between the metals it named for coinage.

IT DEPENDS.

"A great movement," says the Atlanta Constitution, "is going forward in Louisiana and other southern states in the formation of bimetallic leagues. At the recent convention held in New Orleans a state bimetallic league was formed, and since that time the formation of district and county leagues has been going forward very rapidly. A correspondent of The Times-Democrat, Mr. H. L. Garland, Jr., suggests that these leagues be formed not only in every parish of Louisiana, but in every ward of every city in the state; and The Times-Democrat heartily indorses the suggestion. As Secretary Garland well says, the people must organize in order to meet the organization that will be opposed to them. For 'all the national banks, with their vast influence, will be against us. Every appointee of the national administration will be against us. Every merchant depending on the banks will be against us. Every coward afraid to have an opinion of his own will be against us. Every stupid person, incapable of forming an opinion, will be against us.' The President, who, a few years ago, denounced the participation of federal officials in political campaigns as 'pernicious activity,' has recently warned all the pap-suckers that they must oppose the free coinage of silver if they want to hold their jobs. But, as The Times-Democrat truly says, the real danger comes, not from the bankers nor from the office holders, but from the great mass of uninstructed persons in every community. These form quite a large element of the population, and it is for the purpose of educating and instructing these on the money question that bimetallic leagues are necessary."

Here in North Carolina the people are so overwhelmingly in favor of bimetallism—that is, bimetallism as called for in the Constitution, and consequently bimetallism independent of foreign nations, who, our people hold, were neither concerned in the making of that immortal instrument nor entitled to a voice in construing it—our people are so overwhelmingly in favor of bimetallism that it may not be necessary to bother about the leagues. But that depends on the attitude and aggressiveness of the administrationists. There is no danger about the rank and file. They cannot be converted. But when we see the monstrous proposition put forward that the party machinery by which the democracy expects to effectuate its will, should be in the control of those who are opposed to the democracy's will, it becomes a question for consideration, and for alert action, if necessary.

THE BOND INFAMY.

Let the reader carefully digest the articles quoted elsewhere from the New York World. The result will be to force the conviction that the OBSERVER was entirely right when it claimed, several months ago, that the whole object of the gold drain was to give the administration an excuse for saddling the people with the burden of restoring the gold-drainers' credit in Europe, which had suffered because of the gold-drainers' rascally watering of stocks sold to Europe. This job cost the people $16,000,000, and netted an advance in stocks, held by the gold-drainers, of 300 millions of dollars (!) in a couple of weeks.

The sixteen millions of dollars which the President and Mr. Carlisle allowed the Rothschild syndicate to make at the people's expense, is but a flea bite, it may be observed, to the stupendous loss that results to the people from the maintenance of the gold standard—which occasioned the gold drain, which supplied the pretext for the secret bond dicker.

HARD TO PLEASE.

Several weeks ago, the Raleigh Caucasian asked our opinion of "present day democracy," and described the manner in which it would expect us to answer its inquiry. The OBSERVER professes to be a courteous journal, and so complied with the Caucasian's terms to the best of its ability. It is good enough to reprint the OBSERVER's answer, but insists that its desire for knowledge on this subject is still unsatisfied, and that it would like a shorter answer. We have, therefore, to say that, in our opinion, "present day democracy" is better than republicanism or populism, and very much better than republicanism *and* populism.

CURRENT COMMENT.

If the Administration could have gotten an endorsement of its financial policy in Kentucky, the populists would have howled with delight. See what Mr. Butler says, in the Wilmington Messenger's Raleigh correspondence elsewhere quoted, as it is.

* * *

It is difficult to see where the "administration victory" comes in, in the late Kentucky election, with a rabid free silverite nominated for Governor, and an endorsement of the Chicago platform (which the President has repudiated) and of the Wilson tariff (which he pronounced the outcome of "perfidy and dishonor.")

* * *

We regret to see it stated that Col. Tipton, of the Rutherfordton Democrat will be likely to lose his place as agent of the Agricultural Department in North Carolina as a consequence of some reclassification of officials therein. Col. Tipton is an able writer and a gentleman of high standing, who has made, by every one's admission, an exceptionally fine record as a government official. We believe Marshal Allison and he were the only appointments vouchsafed to Vance, and that at the outset, before the silver cat had jumped.

* * *

What a pity that the overwhelming silver sentiment of the democrats of North Carolina could not have found expression when the New York World called upon the national committeemen, the other day, for an expression of their views.

* * *

Last week we had occasion to note the exhaustion of the Ransom organ at Charlotte. We have now to record its collapse. It admits that the OBSERVER's course has been endorsed by the action of the State committee; and it throws up the sponge on the original question, viz: whether it wouldn't be an insane thing for the democracy to go into another campaign under the leadership of those who promise one thing on the stump and vote the other way in Congress. Under the circumstances, we suppose we will have to let up on the Charlotte organ for the present—but with a "warning," as the police courts say, and the suggestion that it inform its readers that the OBSERVER has not characterized its own course as one of "intolerance and ostracism", as the Charlotte organ's statement would mislead its readers into believing.

Details of the Bond Infamy Leaking Out.

New York World, Saturday

The statement in The World last Wednesday that the plain letter of the contract by which the Belmont-Morgan bond syndicate reaped a profit of about $12,000,000 had been violated was met with denial by the acting head of the Treasury Department at Washington. Assistant Treasurer Hamlin said: "There has been no modification of the contract. The provision that one-half of the gold for the total amount of the loan shall be brought from abroad is to be carried out."

There is no longer any pretense that the contract has been or is to be literally carried out. It has been radically modified for the profit of the syndicate.

When the contract was made it was for the placing of 3,500,000 ounces of gold in the United States Treasury. At first the receiving clerks began weighing the gold as it was handed in at the Assay Office. This was promptly checked, as it never was the intention of the syndicate actually to put in that weight in gold. The right was claimed to put in American coin as of full weight if above the limit of tolerance. This meant a possible concession of 17,500 ounces, or over $350,000 worth of coin, if payment were made in coin at the limit of tolerance.

Then the designation of banks as coin depositories practically put the use of millions of Government money at the disposal of favored national banks for many months. The American contribution of the gold purchased by the Government was promptly paid in, and dollar for dollar the bonds were passed out and interest on them began accruing.

Less than half the foreign gold subscribed for the bonds was actually imported. Instead, the Belmont-Morgan syndicate set out to prevent exports of gold in the ordinary trade channels. When the price of exchange ran up close to the gold export point, or even above it, the American bond syndicate furnished paper drafts on their foreign correspondents. The higher the rates exacted the better for the writers of the exchange, and it was generally understood that any export of coin in preference to taking the offered paper would make matters very unpleasant for the exporters.

As most of the banking houses that profit by gold shipments were interested in the bond-syndicate profits, and none were courageous enough to oppose the Morgan-Belmont-Rothschilds operations, even if they could do so profitably, there was a practical union of all the financial giants to prevent gold exports. The Government had made the syndicate absolute master of the exchange market.

For the bonds which were sold on the other side, gold was paid by those who took them after the bidding there at 112. The original plan was to have that gold come here, but the syndicate preferred to keep the yellow metal in the vaults of the Rothschild and Morgan houses in Europe and gather up the coin for the American Treasury from American banks. This it has done.

It is now admitted by the partners in the syndicate operation that the original plan has been modified by the Treasury Department at the request of the syndicate, and it is added that Secretary Carlisle is highly gratified at the success of the operation.

The bond syndicate's absolute mastery of the foreign exchange market is conceded, and it is equally plain that if the bankers have it in their power to prevent gold exports absolutely when it is profitable to do so the enormous exports of gold prior to the bond contract were not wholly uninfluenced by their operations and interests. At all events the practical results are these: The bond syndicate received $65,000,000 in Government 4 per cent. bonds at about 104, which are selling in the open market for about 122. They and their associates have profited about $12,000,000, and, although they have not yet brought one-half of the $65,000,000 from abroad, as was intended they should, they have stopped fresh exports of gold from the United States.

Wall street is unanimous in its admiration of the bond-syndicate genius—Mr. Morgan. It is said that at the time of the contract every outlook was blue, and the whole business world, and particularly the speculative arena, was deluged with doubt and gloom.

The sentimental effect of the gold drainage was immense and, with the stoppage of that, a boom set in which has meant millions to Wall street and millions more in the bettered business outlook the country over. That is the argument which was used to justify the bond deal when it was made at a rate entirely at variance with the credit of the country and which is now used to explain away all modifications to which the contract has been subjected.

In a formal statement made yesterday, one who was in the councils of the syndicate from the start and who speaks with inside authority said:

"There has been no mystery in the transaction, nor any need for any, and there has been no misunderstanding about it among well-informed men in this city. Of course, if some men insist on making a mystery of the matter I suppose they are not to be prevented from doing so. The matter, however, is very simple. The Government has received payment in full in gold for all the bonds three months before the syndicate could have been compelled under its contract to pay in the gold, and as a result the Treasury reserve stands at the close of the financial year at more than $107,000,000. True, the syndicate has apparently paid for $15,000,000 of the European half of the bonds ($32,500,000) with gold that was not specially imported by them for the purpose as required by the contract, but the Government, acting through their representative, accepted that domestic gold, and in doing so it is to be presumed they thought they acted for the best interests of the country. And who shall say to the contrary?

"Since the contract was entered into with the syndicate not a dollar of gold has been exported, although it is well known that but for the great skill shown by the managers of the syndicate in what is termed haute finance, many millions of dollars' worth of gold would have been exported."

Its Hand is Ever Against the People.

Read the following editorial from the New York World and then say what punishment should be meted out to those toadies who claim immunity from criticism for Mr. Cleveland and the abject Carlisle:

The truth about the last act of the bond syndicate's deal with the Government comes out gradually. The World's assertion that the Treasury Department had modified the contract in an important particular, at first denied, is now admitted by every one concerned except the subordinates of the department.

The Evening Post yesterday printed, as coming from one of the syndicate, this statement:

True, apparently, the syndicate has paid for $15,000,000 of the European half of the bonds with gold that was not specially imported by them for th purpose, as required by the contract, but the Government, acting through their representative, accepted that domestic gold, and in doing so it is to be presumed they thought they acted for the best interests of the country. And who shall say to the contrary?

The Times, in an apparently authorized statement on the same subject, says that the syndicate's obligation to import gold is discharged, and adds that there was "no thought that the syndicate would import $17,000,000 additional gold from Europe, as provided by the contract, in order to turn it into the Treasury in exchange for greenbacks." Secretary Carlisle, it says, "waived the contract provision for the importation of $32,500,000.

"His observation of the syndicate's work," the Times continues, with no apparent intention of sarcasm, "had been attended by a relationship to the members of the syndicate which developed cordiality of feeling and entire confidence that he might rely on the sindicate's adherence to the spirit of the contract."

The exact situation could not be confessed more clearly. The Government, in consideration of a promise to "obtain in and ship from Europe" $32,500,000 of gold, sold to a syndicate at 104 about $65,000,000 worth of bonds which were immediately quoted at 118 and which now bring nearly 124. The dire need of gold from abroad to fill up the reserve was one excuse given for this hard bargain.

The syndicate has kept less than half its contract in regard to foreign gold. It has "obtained in and shipped from Europe" only $15,000,000 instead of $32,500,000. It has drawn upon the gold reserves in this country for $48,000,000 instead of $32,500,000, and by that much weakened the gold reserve in the Treasury, because the smaller the gold reserve outside the quicker will drafts on the Treasury begin when gold exports set in.

There was no reason in the public interest or the interest of the Government why this $17,000,000 concession should have been granted. The sole persons to benefit by it are the members of the syndicate, whose convenience is served and whose profits are increased.

It is not at all likely, in view of the increasing activity of general business, that the gold reserve will be seriously menaced again for a long time, but why should the smallest risk be taken? If the gold reserve is so safe and the contract was so easily modified, why not have made the concession the other way? If half the service contracted for was enough to save the country, why issue more than half the bonds? Shylock at least had given the gold agreed upon for the pound of flesh. The syndicate receives in addition to its bond a concession of one-half the consideration it gave.

Siler City Gleanings.

Correspondence of the Observer.]

JULY 1, 1895.

This section has been blessed with copious showers during the past week, and though the crops will be late, yet the prospects for fine crops are very flattering indeed, and the farmers are in excellent spirits.

We have had quite an abundance of peaches on the market, and they are nice and luscious.

Trade has improved very much, and the merchants anticipate an unusually large trade this fall, and it is generally believed here that the financial depression is about at an end, for the increase of wages, the demands for labor, the starting of old manufactories, and the beginning of new, all over the United States, indicate a new era, and are the harbingers of prosperity for our country.

Col. W. H. S. Burgwyn, has accepted the invitation to address the ex Confederates of Chatham, and will be with us at the reunion on August 1st.

The ex-Confederates will be tendered a dinner at the re-union by the citizens of Chatham, and it will be served in the Messrs. Hadley, Peoples & Co's warehouse.

Our talented young preacher, Rev. E. W. Fox, occupied the pulpit in the M. E. church on Sunday morning, and his discourse was excellent and complimentary to him, and he proved that he had a future in store for himself.

Messrs. Hadley, Peoples & Co. have completed the factory building, and they are now placing the machinery in, and will have it in operation in thirty days.

State lecturer, W. R. Hatcher, of the Masonic Fraternity, is in town, and will spend the week in lecturing to the members of the lodge at this place.

Rev. T. T Guthrie is very sick at the residence of his father, Mr. J. B. Guthrie.

Prof. N. E. Cox has closed the Commercial College for the summer, and the students will leave for their respective homes to-day.

Mr. Geo. W. Coble, one of our esteemed citizens is lying critically ill at his farm in Alamance, and fears are entertained for his recovery.

Although sickness seems to be prevalent out in the surrounding country, yet we have had only one or two cases in town, and our town fathers are to be congratulated upon the sanitary condition of our little town.

An excursion leaves this point on Saturday for Red Springs, and several from this place will avail themselves of the opportunity to spend the day there, while others will stop at Fayetteville.

Mr. Dock Hadley, LaGrange, N. C., is in town, superintending the unloading of the machinery for the new factory.

The Siler City brass band are practicing four times a week, and expect to have themselves in excellent trim for the reunion.

Misses Betha L. Tucker, Petersburgh, Va., and Minnie Snipes, Bynum's, N. C., are visiting Mrs. B N. Mann.

Mr. F. M. Hadley is going to start on his residence this week, and when completed will be by far the handsomest in town.

We were pleased to note that Cumberland intended keeping up her annual fair, for it is always well attended by the people of this section, and the agricultural fair indicates the prosperity of a county, and is a source of encouragement, pleasure and pride to the agriculturists, and we regret that Chatham is not as progressive as her sister county in this respect, but we trust that it will not be long before she will endeavor to follow her example.

Au revoir.

ROBIN ADAIR.

Coughs, colds and wheezing of the lungs, so common with children, are easily overcome by using Johnson's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil. Full pint bottle, $1.00. For sale by King Bros., Fayetteville, N. C.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

The North Carolina Cuckoos Have Already Swallowed It.

Atlanta Constitution.

Now, what will the cuckoos and postmaster organs do about it? Wouldn't it be the proper and decent thing for them to make a formal announcement to the effect that, having mistakenly supposed that Mr. Cleveland was in favor of an international arrangement, they have been advocating this scheme; but now, having discovered that the administration is for gold monometallism, pure and simple, the perpetuation of the British system, they have concluded to change their views as gracefully as possible. The Watterson argument in favor of such a change is a very simple one and might be made to fit the case of the cuckoos and postmaster organs. Watterson's theory is sublime and patriotic to the last degree, as well as simple. He declares that there must be harmony between the "head" of the party and the party itself at all hazards. If the "head" of the party insists on repudiating democratic principles and adopting those that have made the republican party a stench in the nostrils of the people, then the party must repudiate its principles and adopt those of the republicans in order that there may be "harmony." Watterson says in effect that a principle isn't worth a shuck, but that "harmony" is the all-in all—the end and aim of parties.

Now Watterson's theory ought to be a comforting one to the cuckoos and postmaster organs. It gives them a cue for action, and though it is tainted with the imperial odor of peach and honey and other essences and extracts, yet it comes from a source that may claim distinction in some lines.

We commend the Watterson plan to the calm consideration of the torn and tousseled cuckoos and postmaster organs.

Effect of Kentucky's Action.

Wilmington Messenger.

Senator Marion Butler was interviewed by your correspondent at Goldsboro today at the hotel Kennon, en route to Morehead City, and said:

"Out in Kentucky the politicians of the old parties are trying to fool the people. In State matters the platform is everything. I am going to Kentucky next week. There we can draw the issue squarely between silver and gold. The Populists will put up a straight ticket there and appeal to all the friends of silver to come to us. Never was there a happier hit to draw the issue. Both the old parties are for goldbugs. Providence is with us. You ask me as to what will be done in North Carolina and whether a 'silver party' will be organized here? To this I reply that whatever appears to be the most feasible way to beat the goldsbugs we will follow. We ought to win inside our own party. There is not an issue outside of our Omaha platform. Some are now ready to accept part of our platform, but we must not stop until we get that entire platform enacted into law. There will not be a silver party in North Carolina unless there is a necessity for it. That I really think is hardly necessary in this State. But there are States where it will be formed. It is not, in my opinion, necessary here because the accessions to the Populist party as it stands will be sufficient. But, as I have said, in Kentucky as in North Carolina the People's party will draw the issue against the two old parties."

Crop Bulletin.

The reports of correspondents of the Weekly Weather Crop Bulletin, published by the North Carolina State Weather Service, for the week ending Saturday, June 29, 1895, indicate another generally favorable week. The temperature has averaged one or two degrees above normal, with about the average amount of sunshine. Scattered showers occurred on several days at a large number of places, but there are points in all districts, especially in the North-eastern part of the State, where rainfall is now needed. Local heavy rains, with some hail, occurred on 26th and 27th without any serious damage. Cotton is blooming in the southern portion of the State. Corn is doing very well, and is being laid by generally. Threshing wheat has just begun. Fruit is coming in very abundantly.

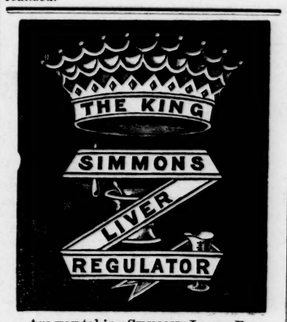
EASTERN DISTRICT.—The past week is reported as having been very favorable in this district. Good showers occurred, but poorly distributed. Only one place in Columbus county reported an excessive rainfall, but in the northern part of the district rain is beginning to be needed. The temperature has been high, with plenty of sunshine. Crops are in a healthy condition and continue to improve. Corn is tasseling; laying by is general. Tobacco is looking well and some beginning to top. Blooms are reported to have appeared on cotton at Elm City, 26th, Laurel Hill, 27th. Sweet potato plants are still scarce; many are still to be set. Large crop of field-peas being planted. Berry crop ripe and very large. Melons are late.

In Your Blood

Is the cause of that tired, languid feeling which afflicts you at this season. The blood is impure and has become thin and poor. That is why you have no strength, no appetite, cannot sleep. Purify your blood with Hood's Sarsaparilla, which will give you an appetite, tone your stomach, and invigorate your nerves.

HOOD'S PILLS are easy to take, easy in action and sure in effect. 25c.

Blood-purifiers, though gradual, are radical in their effect. Ayer's Sarsaparilla is intended as a medicine only and not a stimulant, excitant, or beverage. Immediate results may not always follow its use; but after a reasonable time, permanent benefit is certain to be realized.



Are you taking SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR, the "KING OF LIVER MEDICINES?" That is what our readers want, and nothing but that. It is the same old friend to which the old folks pinned their faith and were never disappointed. But another good recommendation for it is, that it is BETTER THAN PILLS, never gripes, never weakens, but works in such an easy and natural way, just like nature itself, that relief comes quick and sure, and one feels new all over. It never fails. Everybody needs take a liver remedy, and everyone should take only Simmons Liver Regulator.

Be sure you get it. The Red Z is on the wrapper. J. H. Zeilin & Co., Philadelphia.

Bulk soda is inferior to package soda.

PURE ARM AND HAMMER

BEWARE of imitation trade marks and labels. is the whole story about

ARM AND HAMMER SODA

in packages. Costs no more than other package soda—never spoils flour—universally acknowledged purest in the world.

Made only by CHURCH & CO., New York. Sold by grocers everywhere.

Write for Arm and Hammer Book of valuable Recipes—FREE.

Buckien's Arnica Salve

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box.

For sale by B. E. Sedberry & Son, Fayetteville, N. C.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

WANTED.—To employ a Lady of good address, to sell our line of Aluminum Goods. Sample in plush lined case sent prepaid for 15 cents.

CHAS. A. ROBINSON & CO.,
Olive St., St. Louis, Mo.

A WISE CONCLUSION.

He missed his train. I heard him cry
"That Railway Agent lied.
This very day I'll go and buy
A Rand-McNally Guide."

REMOVAL.—T. C. Whitfield has moved his Barber Shop to the stand formerly occupied by the Southern Express Co., and located between Pemberton's Book Store and the Ice Factory.

"ANTI SKEET" TABLETS FOR DESTROYING Mosquitoes, Moths, etc., in a pleasant and harmless aroma. 10c. a box at MCDUFFIE'S DRUG STORE.

THE BEST ICE CREAM, ANY FLAVOR—Vanilla, Lemon, Strawberry, Chocolate, Banana made to order. Orders for Cream for Sunday must be given on Saturday. C. M. WATSON, successor to Street & Son, Hay St.

ICE CREAM AND CAKE SERVED AT MY Parlors daily. C. M. WATSON, successor to Street & Son, Hay & treet.

TO THE PEOPLE OF FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.—We have arranged with Mr. J. R. Hiatt, to handle our milk. It will be shipped to him fresh every day, and you will find it first-class in every respect. Very respectfully,
RIVERSIDE FARM,
Ore Hill, N. C.

The INDUSTRIA CUBANA, a genuine Cuban hand-made Key West, unflavored, long Havana filled, 5 cent cigar. Also my usual line of choice brands, including "After Hours," "Saborosa," Straiton & Storms' "Principe," Traylor's "Conqueror," "Little Solon Shingle," etc, etc. For sale by H. R. HORNE.

The GÆLIC with a reputation second to no Soda Fountain in North Carolina, is in full blast for the Summer. Such new drinks as are considered worthy of patronage will be kept on hand. The old stand-bys will be dispensed in perfection. By skill and care in manufacturing Syrups and Soda Water we hope to merit the liberal patronage heretofore received. H. R. HORNE.

The Only

Great and thoroughly reliable building-up medicine, nerve tonic, vitalizer and

Blood Purifier

Before the people today, and which stands preeminently above all other medicines, is

HOOD'S Sarsaparilla

It has won its hold upon the hearts of the people by its own absolute intrinsic merit. It is not what we say, but what Hood's Sarsaparilla does that tells the story:—

Hood's Cures

Even when all other preparations and prescriptions fail.

"I had running sores on one of my limbs for a long time. I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla and now they are nearly well. I have gained in strength and flesh and feel thankful that there is such a wonderful medicine as Hood's Sarsaparilla." JOHN WELLMAN, Erie, West Virginia.

Get HOOD'S

Hood's Pills are tasteless, mild, effective. All druggists. 25c.

I beg to announce that I have been appointed by Mr. I. W. Harper, the famous Distiller, of Nelson County, Ky., Agent, for his superb Hand Made Sour Mash Whisky.

This announcement is of importance to every one, for it insures to them for the future one of the purest, most delicate, and most celebrated Whiskies in the world, and those who will take the trouble hereafter to demand the "I. W. HARPER WHISKY" need have no fear that its moderate use will injure health or disposition.

J. W. INGOLD,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

MOSQUITOES
—AND—
MOTHS
—ARE—
INSTANTLY KILLED
—WITH—
"ANTI-SKEET" WAFERS.
10 CENTS.

ALL DRUGGISTS OR FROM THE NATIONAL SOLICITING COMPANY,
NO. 96 FIFTH AVE., N. Y.
5-9-95 3m

FOR RENT.

The Store, adjoining the Hotel LaFayette recently occupied by Rose & Leak. For terms, apply to
H. W. LILLY
5-23-95—tf

Geo. A. Thomson,
—GENERAL INSURANCE AGENT—
Life, Accident and Fire.

Guaranteed Cure.

We authorize our advertised druggist to sell Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, upon this condition: If you are afflicted with a Cough, Cold or any Lung, Throat or Chest trouble, and will use this remedy as directed, giving it a fair trial, and experience no benefit, you may return the bottle and have your money refunded. We could not make this offer did we not know that Dr. King's New Discovery could be relied on. It never disappoints. Trial bottles free at B. E. Sedberry & Son's Drug Store. Large size 50c. and $1.00.

A Leader.

Since its first introduction, Electric Bitters has gained rapidly in popular favor, until now it is clearly in the lead among pure medicinal tonics and alteratives—containg nothing which permits its use as a beverage or intoxicant, it is recognized as the best and purest medicine for all ailments of Stomach, Liver or Kidneys. It will cure Sick Headache, Indigestion, Constipation and drive Malaria from the system. Satisfaction guaranteed with each bottle or the money will be refunded. Sold by B. E. Sedberry & Son.

Arrest disease by the timely use of Tutt's Liver Pills, an old and favorite remedy of increasing popularity. Always cures

SICK HEADACHE,

sour stomach, malaria, indigestion, torpid liver, constipation and all bilious diseases.

TUTT'S Liver PILLS

ASSIGNEE'S CLOSING SALE
—OF—
SUMMER DRY GOODS.

E. J. Lilly is determined
—TO CLOSE OUT ALL OF THE—
Strictly Summer Goods
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION IN THE STOCK
OF ROSE & LEAK.

The cost of an article will not be considered as these goods must be converted into CASH.

BLACK GOODS.

In this line you can buy for half its value as the following quotation of prices will attest:

50 cts. all-wool Tamise, one yard wide.			27½
75 " " " " "			37½
80 " " "	40 inches wide,		40

The above goods are especially adapted for summer dresses and are considered very much cooler than lawns.

Also a full line of Nun's Veiling at half price.

ALL-WOOL GRENADINE

in stripe and plaids for 37½c. former price 90c.

FIGURED ORGANDIES.

A beautiful line of the above goods will be closed at 9 cts. These goods are sold everywhere at 15 cts. A cheaper grade for only 5 cts.

Did it ever occur to you that a nice Ladies' Gauze Vest could be bought for 5 cts.

Who ever dreamed of buying an ALL-SILK Vest for 50 cts.; half Silk at 37½ cts., and a lovely quality of Lisle Thread at 25 cts. former price 50 cts.

CHILDREN'S NEWPORT TIES and SLIPPERS

at exactly half price.

These goods were marked in conformity with our one price cash system, and when you are asked half that price for a nice Bronze, Tan or Black Slipper you will know that it is being SLAUGHTERED.

LADIES' TAN OXFORDS.

Old price $2.50, will be closed at $1.25

Only a few pairs of them left, so come early.

THESE GOODS MUST BE SOLD.

E. J. LILLY, Assignee
OF ROSE & LEAK.

R. T. THOMAS,
successor to A. Deaver.
Butcher of Select Cattle,
Mutton and Pork in Season.

By conducting a first-class business in the section of the Market House recently vacated by the city fire department, I will strive to MERIT A SHARE OF THE PATRONAGE IN MY LINE.

Respectfully,
R. T. THOMAS
3-14-95

PEACE INSTITUTE,
FOR YOUNG LADIES.

Unsurpassed in Thoroughness, Location, Equipment, Faculty, Furniture and

THE OBSERVER.

THURSDAY.....JULY 4, 1895.

E. J. HALE, Jr., General Business Manager.

FAYETTEVILLE N. C.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Weekly one year (in advance).....$2 00
Weekly six months (in advance)..... 1 00

Schedule of Mails at Post Office, Fayetteville, N. C.

	Arrival.	Departure.	Clo'g of Mails.
C. A. C. L.			
North Bound.	10:55 a m	10:57 a m	10:27 a m
North Bound.	9:30 p m	9:50 p m	9:00 p m
South Bound.	4:25 p m	4:25 p m	4:05 p m
South Bound.	12:51 a m	12:51 a m	9:00 p m
C. F. & Y. V. R. R.			
South Bound.	12:15 p m	12:45 p m	12:15 p m
South Bound.	2:15 p m	2:45 p m	2:15 p m
Shoffner's Dep	10:55 a m	4:35 p m	4:10 p m
River Line.	Thurs & Sat.	Mon & Wed	
From Wilm'g'n	4:00 p m	8:00 a m	7:30 a m
	Wed & Sat	Tues & F	
Sar Rosses.	6:00 p m	7:00 a m	6:30 a m
North Mail.	6:00 p m	7:00 a m	6:30 a m
Wilson—Arrive Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday.			
	11:00 a m	11:00 a m	11:00 a m
Depart	12:00 m	12:00 m	12:00 m
	7:30 p m	7:00 a m	6:30 a m

*Daily except Sunday.

B. H. HENDERSON, P. M.

TOWN AND COUNTY.

INDEX TO NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

H. E. KING—Notice.
G. W. LAWRENCE—Meeting.
J. B. SHEARER—Davidson College.
H. R. NOVITZKY—For Rent or Sale.
J. A. & M. H. HOLT—Oak Ridge Institute.
LIDDELL COMPANY—The Eagle Cotton Gin.
H. C. KEGLEY—Presbyterian High School.
Rev. B. SMEDES, A. M.—St. Mary's School for Girls.

Rev. James Long, a recent graduate of Rochester, N. Y., Seminary, will conduct services at the Baptist Church to-night.

Our excellent friend Mr. H. A. London, the talented editor of the Pittsboro Record, was in the city yesterday.

We are reliably informed by several prominent farmers that the crops have not been materially hurt by the cool rains of the past few days.

The infant daughter of Mr. J. T. Winfarn, proprietor of our esteemed neighbor, the North Carolina Baptist, died in this city yesterday morning.

Dr. W. C. Galloway, of Wilmington, N. C., will be at Hope Mills Thursday, July 11th, and in Fayetteville, at Hotel LaFayette, Friday and Saturday, July 12th and 13th. Practice limited to eye, ear, nose and throat.

Lawn Party.

The members of the Epworth League will serve refreshments in the grounds of the L. M. A., from 6 until 12, Friday evening, July 5th.

Last Sunday the Baptist Church of this city unanimously called to its pastorate the Rev. C. A. G. Thomas, of Greensboro. Mr. Thomas, who is a very talented and popular preacher, has not yet given his reply.

Col. W. J. Green returned home yesterday after a six weeks' trip across the continent with Railroad Commissioner Gen. Wade Hampton. The Colonel says he had a royal time, and they were treated like friends by everybody.

We heard it suggested the other day that the young men of Fayetteville start a Paris Exposition Fund Club. The Exposition takes place in Paris in 1900, and it will be the grandest thing of the kind ever known. We think this a splendid idea, and our young men who desire to see a "bit of the world" would do well to form a club. By each member's paying three dollars a month for the remaining four and a half years a sum sufficient to go and come would be easily raised.

The following persons are summering at Hot Springs: Dr. Patterson and family, and Messrs. James W. Perrin, Leighton Blake, A. J. Cook, Norman Smith, Gale Nimocks, J. C. Thomson, Jr., G. H. Thomas and Lee Murchison. Most of the young men ride out on bicycles. Although it is not a very good road, Mr. Perrin made the distance, seven miles, in less than thirty minutes. Several of the boys say that they will smash this record to smitherines as soon as they get a little practice.

The First Cotton Bloom.

We have received a well developed cotton bloom from Mr. T. J. Haywood, which opened on June 30th. This is the earliest we have heard of, so far. Mr. Haywood is one of Cumberland's most substantial farmers, and is generally to the front in everything he undertakes.

The Orton.

One of the most delightful resting places we know of is "The Orton" at Wilmington. There are no disagreeable loungers about its corridors, the table is excellent, the maids and other employes attentive and polite, and the rooms clean and well aired.

Death of Mr. Richard Ivey.

We are pained to record the death, which occurred at 3 o'clock this morning, of Mr. Richard Ivey, in the 71st year his of age. Mr. Ivey received an injury during the destruction of the Hotel Lafayette from which he never recovered. He was a consistent member of the Baptist Church of many years standing.

Death of Mrs. Shepard.

Mrs. Fannie Shepard died in this city yesterday morning at 6 o'clock of paralysis. Her death was a sad blow to her two daughters who lived with her, and her other relatives and numerous friends. She was an industrious woman of many excellent qualities and stood very high in the church to which she belonged. The funeral will take place from the Methodist church at 5 o'clock.

A Cumberland Girl in Canada.

Cumberland has a charming young lady at college "way-away" in Canada. Miss Amelia Lawrason, of Wickers, is attending the Hamilton College, a famous institution for young ladies. From the Hamilton Spectator's account of the commencement exercises, we learn that Miss Lawrason received the Art Prize, and also a diploma for book keeping. Miss Lawrason has our heartiest congratulations.

A Siege Which Delighted the Garrison.

A novel invasion was made of the domain of the county government last Monday morning, but in a manner most charming and pleasing. In accordance with the notification made in the OBSERVER last week, from forty to fifty of the matrons and young women of Fayetteville—prominent in its social functions, devoted to the perpetuation of the memory of the Southern dead, and always foremost in other good work—assembled at Pemberton's book and music store at 10 o'clock, and proceeded in a body to the court house, and took seats in the court room.

There they were received by the board of county commissioners, Mr. J. M. Lamb chairman, who signified to this august body of visitors their readiness to hear the applicants on the subject of their petition with regard to the old court house. At the request of the ladies, Mr. J. H. Myrover made a few remarks in their behalf, setting forth briefly the objects of the Monument Association, the peculiar fitness of the court house site for the purpose embodied in the petition, and the brightly illustrated pages of Cumberland county's history from 1861 to 1865, which would render the action prayed for very graceful and appropriate on the part of the Commissioners.

Capt. N. W. Ray, county attorney, read that section of the law bearing on the matter before the board, empowering the commissioners to sell or lease county real property, and advising the board of its clear title and ability to make title. Capt. Ray, at the same time, took occasion to express very handsomely his sympathy with the petitioners.

After some debate, on motion of Mr. W. Doug. Smith, final action on the matter was postponed until the next meeting; and, after thanking the commissioners for the courteous hearing accorded to them, the ladies withdrew.

The members of the association feel much encouraged by the attitude of the county authorities toward them, and by the evidently very general sympathy with their enterprise. The County Commissioners have manifested a generous interest in their movement, have heard them cheerfully and patiently; and if, in the line of their duty, the petition can be granted, we feel assured that success will attend the efforts of these patriotic and public-spirited women.

Now for a Fine School.

The prospects for a first-class high school in our midst are most flattering. Col. Thomas J. Drewry, 12 years Associate Principal and Professor of Mathematics of the Horner School, Oxford, has been secured to take charge of the Academy. He is now perfecting arrangements looking to the reorganization and equipment of a school that will reflect credit upon our community. Col. Drewry desires the co-operation of our people in the educational work he is about to undertake, and feels confident that with such aid a successful school can and will be permanently established here. He purposes to have associated with him teachers of experience and recognized qualifications, and every department of the school will be thoroughly equipped for the instruction of boys and young men. In the faculty will be full graduates of the University of N. C., University Va., and the Virginia Military Institute. The boarding department will be made pleasant and home-like in every particular, every effort being made to make the boys comfortable. Col. Drewry bears the reputation of being a thorough painstaking instructor, a careful disciplinarian, &c., and devoted to his profession. He is highly endorsed by members of the faculties of the University of North Carolina, of Wake Forest, Trinity and other colleges throughout the country, whose students have been prepared at the Horner School with which he has been so long connected.

Death of Mrs. Peter Mallett.

Mrs. Annabella Gibbs Mallett, the wife of Colonel Peter Mallett, died suddenly, of heart disease, at their home in Brooklyn, New York, on Sunday night, in the 70th year of her age.

The deceased lady was one of the best representatives of the high bred people of the old regime, and she possessed in an eminent degree those womanly virtues which characterize her sex in the South.

She was the daughter of Robert Gibbs, a Carolinian rice planter, of the Gibbs family that settled in the old Clarendon Colony.

She leaves four sons and a daughter: Mr. Charles E. Mallett and Mr. Robert G. Mallett, who are engaged in mining in Tennessee, Dr. Pierre Mallett and Dr. George Mallett, who practice their profession in New York, and the wife of Mr. Gabriel Holmes, of Wilmington.

Her remains, accompanied by Col. Mallett, Dr. George Mallett and Miss Caroline Hooper, were brought to Wilmington, her birthplace and former home, whither also Mr. Robert Gibbs came from Tennessee, and were intered in Oakwood Cemetery on yesterday afternoon.

The Grand Concert Next Monday Night.

The Musical Concert in the Armory next Monday night will no doubt be a rare treat. This concert is for the benefit of the F. I. L. I. Company. The price of admission will be fifty cents. The Raleigh News and Observer says:

Mrs. T. J. Simmons's musical concert in Metropolitan Hall on the evening of July 3rd for the benefit of the King's Daughters, promises to be a brilliant affair. As Miss Southgate, she is pleasantly remembered here and elsewhere as the following notices show:

The instrumentation of Miss Southgate was simply superb.—Asheville Citizen.

Her touch is full of pathos with the proper degrees of light and shade, and at times her playing is characterized by great brilliancy and power.—Brooklyn Eagle, N. Y.

Miss Southgate performs with the skill of a master, and she has the happy faculty of imparting knowledge to her pupils.—Durham Recorder.

Freight rate on cotton machinery now is 46 cents per 100 lbs. This change took effect on the 1st inst. The old rate was 43 cents.

An Attempt to Rescue Prisoners Frustrated.

Last Thursday deputy sheriff Autry received information that communications were passing between certain prisoners and some one on the out side of the jail. He watched for them Thursday and Friday nights until one o'clock, but without result. Saturday night, on account of more specific information received, he with one of his deputies watched until two o'clock, at which hour they heard a noise and then saw a man under the cell occupied by Will Salmon and Will Detmar. They called to the person to surrender but he paid no heed, and commenced to run for the high fence which surrounds the jail. It was very dark and diffieult to see, but the deputy and his assistant fired in the direction the man took, and then fired again at the place where they heard him jumping the fence, but it is supposed without doing any damage, as no blood stains could be found next day.

Capt. Autry asked Detmar and Salmon about their visitor but they appeared to know nothing about him.

About sundown Sunday Salmon and Detmar, who are charged with stealing a still, got into a fight, when Salmon threw a heavy stone cup at Detmar cutting an ugly hole in his head which rendered him unconscious. Salmon called for help, and Detmar was revived and his wound dressed, but he was so mad that he gave away their whole scheme for escaping. He told the deputy sheriff that he had been making preparations to escape for several days and showed him a string with which they had been receiving and conveying messages.

They had made arrangements, he said, to get tools and firearms, and if necessary they were going to fight their way out. The boys were promptly separated, and are not now likely to escape. The deputy sheriff in examining the cell discovered that they had already made some progress towards liberty. They had taken a large nail, the end of which was sharp like a chisel, and cut one of the boards nearly in two.

County Commissioners' Court.

The County Commissioners met Monday, Chairman Lamb and all the board present. The Ladies Memorial Association's petition, asking that the old Court House and site be donated to them for the purpose of erecting a Confederate Monument was laid over for future action.

It was ordered that the care and protection of the bridge over Run Creek on River road, near McDonald's, be referred to the supervisors of Flea Hill Township, and that the overseer be instructed that it is his duty to have removed any trash or lumber that at any time may endanger the bridge.

The matter of building the Munroe Bridge was referred to J. Hector Smith with authority to receive or reject such bids as he may see proper for building said bridge.

The insolvent account for May term passed subject to N. W. Ray's approval.

It was ordered that if Alex Smith does not list his watch for taxes by the second Monday in July, 1895, the clerk shall list same for double the tax.

The Register of Deeds reported 13 marriage licenses during the past month, 5 white and 8 colored.

The County Commissioners approved of the action of the Board of Aldermen of Fayetteville in the granting of license.

The Commissioners will meet next Monday, July 8th, to hear complaint in regard to the registering of taxes, &c.

Ladies' Monument Association.

Immediately after the proceedings at the court-house last Monday morning, the deputation of ladies adjourned to the parlors of the Hotel LaFayette, where a meeting was held, Miss Carrie Mallett presiding, and Mrs. J. B. Worth acting as Secretary, for the election of officers, which, with those chosen at the meeting on Friday, makes the official *personnel* of the association stand as follows:

Mrs. Jno. B. Broadfoot, President.
Mrs. A. S. Huske, Secretary.
Mrs. Robert Strange, Treasurer.

Vice Presidents, Fayetteville: Mesdames N. A. Sinclair, D. A. McMillan, T. D. Haigh, James Vann, T. M. Hunter, K. Lewald, N. W. Ray; County, Mesdames A. D. McGill, W. J. McDiarmid, W. J. Green, W. Geo. Holmes, W. B. Draughon, W. Doug. Smith, E. H. Evans, J. C. Blue, D. McDiarmid.

With such organization as the Memorial and Monument Associations now exhibit—Miss Alice Campbell presiding over the first, and Mrs. Jno. B. Broadfoot over the second, with their zealous and efficient coadjutors—there is hardly a limit to what they may accomplish. Laboring together and co-operating in good work, the memory of the Southern dead is safely enshrined, while the scheme of a confederate monument will rapidly solidify and take gratifying shape.

Shooting Scrape.

Two young colored men, Jim Strauder, Jr., and Alex. Robinson, got into a quarrel Tuesday night about ten o'clock, near the A. C. L. depot, which almost ended fatally. It seems that Strauder called Robinson some very objectionable names, for which Robinson knocked him down. On getting up Strauder drew a pistol and pointing it at Robinson's breast, fired. But Robinson was too quick for him, and struck the weapon down, the ball passing through his leg just above the knee. The wounded man came down town and got an officer, and they both went in search of Strauder, but he could not be found.

Oak Ridge Institute.

We are in receipt of the catalogue of Oad Ridge Institute for the year '93 and '94. It is perhaps the handsomest catalogue ever issued by a Southern Fitting School. It is profusely illustrated with full page photo engravings. It is written in a racy style, out of the beaten track of catalogue literature. It shows a total enrollment of 340 counted by departments. 53 diplomas were conferred at Commencement '95. See advertisement in another column.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

People and their Movements.

Mr. T. Morgan Turrentine spent Sunday at Cottonade.

Capt. J. L. Autry, of Autryville, came up to town yesterday.

We are glad to see Mr. W. W. Martin out again after a prolonged illness.

Miss Elizabeth Hinsdale, of Raleigh, is visiting Miss Mary MacRae, on Haymount.

Rev. Dr. Kilgo, President of Trinity College, Durham, was in the city yesterday.

Miss Eliza McMillan, of Wilmington, is visiting Miss Jane Mallett, on Rowan street.

Mrs. W. H. McKay and her son Willie are visiting relatives and friends in Danville, Va.

Mrs. Warren Smith and children, of Athens, Ga., are visiting Mrs. Jas. Smith, on Rowan street.

Mr. A. W. Long and wife, of Rockingham, have been at the Hotel LaFayette for the past few days.

The two little sons of Mr. H. A. London, of Pittsboro, are visiting their aunt, Mrs. J. H. Currie, in 71st.

Mrs. Jas. C. Smith, of Wilmington, has been visiting her daughter, Mrs. Alex Campbell on Rowan street.

Mr. Alfred McKethan has returned from Savannah, where he has been visiting his brother, Mr. E. R. McKethan.

Mrs. W. E. Kyle and her two youngest daughters, Misses Fannie and May, are spending some time at Mt. Airy.

That splendid educator, Prof. Kelly, of Union Home School, was in Fayetteville, last week, the guest of Mr. Geo. Brandt.

Mr. Isham Royal and family, of Autryville, will move to Walnut Cove on July 15th. Mr. Royal will open a school there August 12th.

The following lawyers were in the city last week: Messrs. Jno. D. Shaw, Sr., Rockingham; J. W. Hinsdale, Raleigh; N. A. McLean and W. F. French, of Lumberton.

Mr. J. R. McNeill and family have returned to Fayetteville, and are now occupying their house on Haymount. Their return will be heartily welcomed by a number of friends.

Messrs. Albert and Reid Williams, and Harry Mellhenney, of Wilmington, are visiting Mr. R. L. Williams at Cottonade. Mr. Albert Williams is now a prosperous lawyer in New York and Mr. Reid Williams is a student at Columbia College.

Bold Robbery.

Mr. Richard Watson was robbed Saturday night about ten o'clock in his store on Old street of twenty-five dollars. A negro man entered the store and after making purchases amounting to something over a dollar asked Mr. Watson to change a five dollar bill. Mr. Watson had just been preparing to close up and had put all the money (about $25) in a bag, which he opened and proceeded to count out the change, when the negro snatched it and made for the door. Mr. Watson grabbed his arm, but unfortunately the sleeve parted and the man got away. Mr. Watson then drew his pistol, but it snapped. Mr. Watson, who is a courageous old gentleman, is now prepared for all such comers. His pistols are well-oiled and well-loaded and he will shoot.

Pleased With Their Visit.

Chicago Inter-Ocean, June 1, 1895.]

The distinguished representatives of Southern States who have been the guests of Chicago during the past few days have returned to their homes bearing with them pleasant memories of their visit. The following card to the public is self-explanatory:

Chicago, Ill., May 31.—The undersigned citizens of the Southern States, visitors to the dedicatory ceremonies of the Confederate monument in Oakwood Cemetery in this city, desire to express to the citizens of the city of Chicago our high appreciation of the generous hospitality extended to us during our visit to their city on this ever memorable occasion.

We desire specially to attest our recognition of the services of General John C. Underwood, the projector and finisher of the noble work of the erection of the monument—the first of its kind in history, and we trust that the best results may follow our visit.

To the railroad companies over whose tracks we have traveled, and to Mr. Geo. M. Pullman, for the tender of a car, and to Mr. Potter Palmer, proprietor, and Colonel L. T. Brien, manager of the Palmer House, Chicago, we are specially indebted for courtesies.

We extend to the officers and men of the First Illinois National Guard our thanks for many civilities.

We leave the city of Chicago with the kindest feelings of gratitude for kindness shown us.

JAMES LONGSTREET,
WADE HAMPTON,
JOHN B. IRWIN,
S. G. FRENCH,
L. L. LOMAX,
WHARTON J. GREEN,
MARCUS J. WRIGHT,
JOHN W. DREW,
HENRY HETH,
ROBERT W. HUNTER,
FITZHUGH LEE,
M. C. BUTLER,
H. B. LITTLEJOHN, AGE,
HY KYD DOUGLAS,
HOLMES CONRAD,
W. F. BEASLEY,
EPPA HUNTON
ALBERT A. KERR.

DIED.

KINLAW—PERCY, infant son of R. W. and Ella Kinlaw, on Monday, July 1st, aged five months and two weeks.

"Mothers' Friend" Cures Rising Breast.

I have been a midwife for many years, and in each case where "MOTHERS' FRIEND" was used it accomplished wonders and shortened labor and lessened pain. It is the best remedy for RISING OF THE BREAST known, and worth the price for that alone.

Mrs. M. M. Brewster, Montgomery, Ala.

Sent by Express or mail, on receipt of price, $1.00 per bottle. Book "To Mothers" mailed free.

BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., ATLANTA, GA.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Correspondence of the Observer.

CORNELIA, N. C., July 1, 1895.

MR. EDITOR:—Crops in this vicinity are looking well considering such a rainy and cool Spring. The cut or bud worms have done a great deal of damage to corn, causing a bad stand in some places, but the farmers seem hopeful. Mr. S. J. McMillan says he thinks the eggs from which the cut or bud worms are hatched are deposited in the grains of corn before they are planted. What say you and the readers of the OBSERVER on this theory?

There was a Missionary Baptist Church with 10 members, organized on June 27th, at McMillan's Chapel. There has been also a Presbyterian church organized with 40 members at same place, (that is the Presbyterians organized a year or more ago.)

There are thriving Sunday Schools at McMillan's Chapel and Oak Ridge School House, both places being in this vicinity. The people here are taking more interest in religion than they have in years past.

Money is scarce, but little complaint is made on that line at present. We try to get along with less money now.

D. D. BAIN.

"One of my sick headaches," you will hear people frequently say, as if the complaint was hopelessly ineurable. As a matter of fact, Ayer's Pills not only relieve sick headache but effectually remove the cause of this distressing complaint, and so bring about a permanent cure.

A disordered Liver causes jaundice, biliousness, indigestion, flatulency and dyspepsia. Johnson's Kidney and Liver Regulator corrects all liver troubles and these ailments disappear. 25 and 50 cts. For sale by King Bros., Fayetteville, N. C.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

SPECIFIC FOR SCROFULA.

"Since childhood, I have been afflicted with scrofulous boils and sores, which caused me terrible suffering. Physicians were unable to help me, and I only grew worse under their care. At length, I began to take

AYER'S

Sarsaparilla, and very soon grew better. After using half a dozen bottles I was completely cured, so that I have not had a boil or pimple on any part of my body for the last twelve years. I can cordially recommend Ayer's Sarsaparilla as the very best blood-purifier in existence."—G. T. REINHART, Myersville, Texas.

AYER'S
THE ONLY WORLD'S FAIR
Sarsaparilla
Ayer's Cherry Pectoral cures Coughs and Colds

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RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA.

THE ADVENT TERM OF THE FIFTY-FOURTH SCHOOL YEAR WILL BEGIN SEPTEMBER 19, 1895.

Special attention paid to Physical Culture and Hygiene.

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J. B. SHEARER,
7-4-95 6t PRESIDENT.

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North Carolina for Boys and Young Men.
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For Rent or Sale.

The H. I. McDuffie Residence,
ON COOL SPRING STREET.
For terms apply at
7-4-95 tf H. R. NOVITZKY'S.

NOTICE.

Section 5 of an Act of the Legislature of 1895, entitled an Act to Amend the General School Law of North Carolina, provides that there shall be one public examination of applicants for Teachers' Certificates annually on the 1st Monday in July, and that all applicants shall pay to the examiner a fee of one dollar: *Provided*, the examiner may examine applicants at any other time and place for a fee of one dollar and fifty cents, but owing to the fact that it was not advertised and generally known throughout the county, I will hold an examination at the Court House, on Monday July 15th, at the regular fee, for the benefit of those who may wish to attend.
H. E. KING,
7-4-95 1t County Examiner.

MEETING.

The Directors of Cumberland County Agricultural Association will hold a meeting at the office of A. A. McKethan Tuesday, July 9th, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of determining the question of holding a Fair.
G. W. LAWRENCE, Sec'y.
7-4-95 1t

The Eagle Cotton Gin.

And elevator system of handling seed cotton. We represent them in North Carolina, furnish from our own factory the engine, boiler, press, pulleys and shafting. Write us for catalogue and prices.
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OR WITH KIDNEY, BLADDER OR FEMALE TROUBLES
when you can be speedily and permanently cured by drinking Jackson Springs Water, either at the Springs or from bottles shipped to you.
It has cured others, it can cure you if you will give it a reasonable trial The hotel is now open for guests, and the water is being shipped in half gallon bottles, one dozen to the crate. For circulars or further information, apply to
JOHN W. THOMPSON, Prop.
Or DR JAS. E. BROOKS, Manager, West End, Moore County, N C. 6-27-95 2m

Lumber Bridge High School,
LUMBER BRIDGE, N. C.
Fall Session Opens September 2, 1895.

Prepares for College.
Short Business Course.
Tuition $1.50 to $2.50 per month.
Music including use of piano $3.00.
Board with Teachers $7.00 or $8.00 per month. Board in clubs $3.00 to $3.50 per month. Teachers supervise the night work of pupils and teach them how to study. Six counties represented.
Apply at once for circular to
J. A. McARTHUR, JR., A. B.
Till Sept. 2nd Fayetteville, N. C. 6-27-95 2t

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NEXT SESSION OPENS TUESDAY, AUGUST 20, 1895.
Healthful Location,
Six Teachers,
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Expenses small,
$97 to $132 for 10 months.
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Just an inkling about Peaches, Pears and Grapes and how to ship them.

ARE YOU A FRUIT GROWER?
If so I would be glad to make your acquaintance, and take pleasure in answering any inquiries about Fruit Carriers, Potato Barrels and such like, in car lots or less.
Orders intrusted to the undersigned will receive prompt attention. Very truly yours,
A. S. HUSKE

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We get in a fresh car load of LIME every few weeks.
That it is the very best we have no hesitation in saying.
We lately had an order for 50 barrels for a dwelling house, specification by a skilled architect, 35 barrels did the work, so when you buy why not get ours, which is the best.
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H. H. H.

Parties who wish to buy the best
MOWER OR RAKE,
will do well to call on us and see our samples of goods made by the W. A. Wood Mower and Reaping Machine Company.
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CONSTIPATION Cured, Piles Prevented, by Japanese Liver Pellets the great LIVER and STOMACH REGULATOR and BLOOD PURIFIER. Small, mild and pleasant to take, especially adapted for children's use. 50 Doses 25 cents.
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J. A. & M. H. HOLT,
7-4-95 6t OAK RIDGE, N. C.

Wilson Military Academy.

In consequence of the removal of the LaFayette Military Academy from Fayetteville to Wilson, the name of this very popular institution of learning will hereafter be known as "WILSON MILITARY ACADEMY."
The Fall Term begins Wednesday, Sept. 4, 1895.
With greater facilities, better accommodations and equipments, and if possible brighter prospects, the school enters upon its third year with every indication of a much larger patronage and more general usefulness.
The most thorough instruction is given in literary and commercial branches; and moral culture and physical training receive due attention.
The third "Annual Announcement," containing full particulars, will be mailed to any one upon application. Address
Major J. W. YEREX,
6-20-95 4m WILSON, N. C.

AT COST!

WE HAVE A LOT OF FINE
Bed Lounges at our New Store
WHICH WE WILL SELL *AT COST.* WE NEED THE ROOM AND MONEY WORSE THAN THE LOUNGES.

Also a Lot of Hall Racks and Refrigerators

JUST RECEIVED, WHICH WE WILL SELL AT FIGURES TO SUIT THE TIMES. THEY MUST BE SOLD.

Come and see us at once.
Respectfully,
S. SHEETZ & SONS.

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CURES
Malarial Fever, Chills and Fever and Every Kind of Humor

From the common pimple, blotch or eruption, to the worst scrofula. Great eating ulcers kindly heal under its mighty curative influence. Virulent and contagious blood-poison is robbed of its terrors, and by its persevering and somewhat protracted use, THE MOST TAINTED SYSTEM MAY BE COMPLETELY RENOVATED and BUILT UP ANEW.

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FINE - CLOTHING
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LEARN THE PRICES,
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ROYAL SALAD DRESSING, CELERY PEPPER, CELERY SALT, ROYAL AND EMPIRE SAUCES
have on beef, chicken and all kinds of meats.
FRESH LOT of EVAPORATED PEARS, PEACHES, APPLES and PRUNES;
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4-25-95

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Dry Goods, Notions, Boots, Shoes and Clothing.
RESTAURANT ON SECOND FLOOR.
E. L. CLARK,
9-27-94 tf Cor. Hay and Winslow Sts

Notice to Stockholders.

At the last session of the Legislature, the Charter of the Bank of Fayetteville was so amended as to authorize the reduction of its capital stock.
Under the provisions of this Act the Bank is now prepared to retire by purchase Fifty Thousand Dollars of its capital, on such terms and conditions as agreed upon by a committee appointed at a special meeting of the stockholders on the 8th day of May, 1895.
For further information apply to
H. W. LILLY, President.
Fayetteville, N. C., May 13, 1895.
5-23-95—8t

WANTED.

20 $100 TOWN BONDS.
2 $500 COUNTY BONDS.
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Miss Della Stevens, of Boston, Mass., writes: I have always suffered from hereditary Scrofula, for which I tried various remedies, and many reliable physicians, but none relieved me. After taking 6 bottles of S.S.S. I am now well. I am very grateful to you, as I feel that it saved me from a life of untold agony, and shall take pleasure in speaking only words of praise for the wonderful medicine, and in recommending it to all.

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free.

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Robert Portner Brewery Company's

CELEBRATED LAGER BEER

IN KEGS, EXPORT OR PATENT BOTTLES.

WHOLESALE EXCLUSIVELY.

ALL ORDERS HAVE MY PROMPT ATTENTION.

Beer kept at Ice Cold Temperature all the time.

Look Quick!

Come Look!

AT MY WELL SELECTED STOCK OF

FURNITURE,

—SUCH AS—

Oak Suits,
Walnut Suits,
Bureaus,
Bedsteads,
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Chairs,
Tables,
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HOME-MADE MATRESSES

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Respectfully,

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Fayetteville Ice Factory

IS NOW IN FIRST-CLASS REPAIR

And Running on Full Time.

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WE WILL APPRECIATE IT AND ENDEAVOR TO SERVE YOU TO YOUR SATISFACTION.

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Burns,
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Running Sores,
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Harness & Saddle Sores,
Sciatica,
Lumbago,
Scalds,
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Insect Bites,
All Cattle Ailments,
All Horse Ailments,
All Sheep Ailments,

Penetrates Muscle, Membrane and Tissue Quickly to the Very Seat of Pain and Ousts it in a Jiffy.

Rub in Vigorously.

Mustang Liniment conquers Pain, Makes Man or Beast well again.

Washington Letter.

From Our Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, June 24, 1895.

Senator Morgan, of Alabama, has accepted an invitation to head the party of distinguished democratic speakers who are to be sent upon a missionary tour of the West and Northwest by the National Association of Democratic clubs, similar to that sent out by the same association four years ago, which was so successful in arousing the interest of democrats in club work, which proved a considerable factor in the democratic victory of '92. The party will leave Washington about August 24th, going via Buffalo, N. Y., through the Great Lakes to Duluth, Minnesota, where the first meeting is to be held. The route from there will be through the Dakotas into Montana, through the Yellowstone Park, Idaho and Washington, the schedule being so arranged that the party can take part in the annual meeting of the Democratic Society of Washington. They will then go through Oregon and Utah and continue as far west as San Francisco. The homeward bound trip will take in New Mexico, Nevada, Colorado, Nebraska and Missouri. The party expects to be on the road about six weeks.

These missionary tours under the auspices of the association of Democratic clubs are not in the interest of any individual, but solely of the party. In fact, the association of Democratic clubs would find it impossible to boom any individual, as by its constitution it only meets once in every four years and then always after the party has made its presidential nomination. It booms the party, and not the man.

Secretary Carlisle goes upon his vacation this week, and as he will spend it as a neighbor of President Cleveland it is probable that both of them will combine a little business with their recreation. Assistant Secretary Hamlin will act as Secretary of the Treasury during Secretary Carlisle's absence.

The Washington jury that convicted Captain Howgate of robbing the Government would have been entitled to much more credit had the verdict not been accompanied by a recommendation to the mercy of the court. The guilt of the man has never been seriously questioned by anybody, excepting the twelve jurymen who at a previous trial acquitted him. Why then should the jury ask mercy for him? It is equivalent to saying: the evidence was so plain that we had to convict him; but, as it was only government money he stole, please don't be too hard on him. Application for a new trial has been made and when it is refused, as it is almost certain to be, an appeal will be taken. The Court of Appeals will not sit again until fall. Meanwhile Howgate will have to go to jail.

Silver bullion is now quoted at 67¼ an ounce, which is four cents higher than it was one year ago, and Treasury officials believe that it will go higher, on account of the Chinese demand for silver to pay Japan the war indemnity, which at the present price of silver will require in the neighborhood of $148,000,000 of bullion. The demand for silver to meet the general expenses of China and Japan in the late war is estimated to have already reduced the available stock of private silver bullion in the United States to considerably less than 1,000,000 ounces.

A Cabinet Curiosity.

That Cabinet curiosity, Mr. J. Sterling Morton, has given the following letter to the press:

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 7, 1895.

"Dear Sir: I hasten to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of June 6, and would be pleased to have you explain to me the 'principles of bimetalism,' about which you write. It will be gratifying also if you will illustrate to me how the farmer is to be benefitted by having fifty cents worth of silver bullion pass for a dollar in the purchase of his wheat and other farm products. Tell me likewise why the farmer should advocate a monetary system which will compel the gold miner to labor until he produces 100 cents worth of gold bullion before he may have it coined into a dollar, and at the same time will permit the silver miner to stop work and demand the free coinage of every fifty cents worth of silver bullion which he digs into a dollar. Inform me at the same time, if you please, why you use the phrase '16 to 1,' unless you desire to acknowledge yourself a gold monometallist. *Is not the unit 'one,' which you mention, gold, and by your phraseology, do you not declare against two units?*

"When the silver miner and bullion owner shall have established by legislation government grist mills, which shall convert every fifty cents worth of farmers' wheat into a dollar of flour, it will be time enough for the farmer to advocate laws which shall convert every fifty cents worth of silver bullion into a dollar of coin.

"Respectfully yours.

"J. STERLING MORTON, Secretary."

The author of the words we have put in italics, above, needs a guardian.

Libels That Are Laughed At.

New York Press.

Cartoonist take savage liberties with public men. They make them in the shape of monkeys, dogs, tigers, cats, elephants, lions, hyenas, jackals, skunks—in fact, every disgusting and offensive animal, as well as the noblest brutes. The question is often asked: "Do men in public life care to be so caricatured?" I have never yet found a man in public life who objected to it. I recollect very well that James G. Blaine, had a habit of preserving every cartoon of himself he came across. He was keenly interested in the pictures representing him as "The Tattooed Man," and had a room full of them. Mr. Platt has been distorted in so many ways and in so many pictures that he gets tired of looking at his likeness. I have seen Croker sit down to laugh in his quiet way at some clever cartoon representing him as one of the grandest rascals on earth, and have known him to go wild with indignation at reading even a mild criticism of his policy. It is really remarkable how much more sensitive public men are to a written criticism than they are to a published caricature, though the latter may be a thousand times more severe. I have seen numerous cartoons, which, if accurately described in print, would be regarded as exceedingly libelous, yet taken simply as works of art they were laughed at.

The Mexican Dollar.

Washington Post.

As to the wages, we do not pretend to be accurately informed, but the statement that the cost of living in Mexico exceeds the cost of living here is absurdly untrue and everybody who has visited that country knows it to be untrue. You can get a better dinner—better as to the material and the manner of its preparation—for one dollar in Mexico than you can in New York or Washington. Clothing made of imported goods by first-class tailors is cheaper. So are shirts and other articles of apparel. House rent is cheaper; rooms at the best hotels are cheaper. The same may be said of carriage hire, theater tickets, etc. And all this with the Mexican silver dollar, which is worth only one-half the United States dollar. The fact is that the Mexican dollar will buy more of the necessaries of life in Mexico than one dollar will buy here.

In 1889 the United States produced over 34,000,000 barrels of petroleum.

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MADE FROM

High Grade Tobacco

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ABSOLUTELY PURE

VIRGINIA COLLEGE

For YOUNG LADIES, Roanoke, Va.

Opens Sept. 12, 1895. One of the leading Schools for Young Ladies in the South. Magnificent buildings, all modern improvements. Campus ten acres. Grand mountain scenery in Valley of Va., famed for health. European and American teachers. Full course. Superior advantages in Art and Music. Students from twenty States. For catalogues address the President, W. A. HARRIS, D. D., Roanoke, Virginia.

The Leading Conservatory of America

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Founded in 1853 by E. Tourjee.

NEW ENGLAND CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, BOSTON, MASS.

FRANKLIN SQ.

Send for Prospectus giving full information.

FRANK W. HALE, General Manager.

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PENNYROYAL PILLS

Original and Only Genuine.

SAFE, always reliable. LADIES ask Druggist for *Chichester's English Diamond Brand* in Red and Gold metallic boxes sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. *Refuse dangerous substitutions and imitations.* At Druggists, or send 4c. in stamps for particulars, testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. *Name Paper.* Chichester Chemical Co., Madison Square, Philada., Pa.

Sold by all Local Druggists.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists

ARE YOU CONSUMPTIVE

Use Parker's Ginger Tonic. It cures the worst Cough, Weak Lungs, Debility, Indigestion, Pain. Take in time. 50 cts. and $1.00 at Druggists, or HISCOX & CO., N. Y.

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There were 3,134,934 Packages of HIRES' ROOTBEER sold in 1894, which made 15,675,735 gallons, or 313,494,700 glasses, sufficient to give every man, woman and child in the United States, five glasses each—did you get your share? Be sure and get some this year.

A 25 cent package makes 5 gallons. Sold everywhere.

HIRES' Rootbeer

THE CHAS. E. HIRES CO., Phila.

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History of the Last Legislature.

Buy one. Only ten Cents.

A neat, attractive pamphlet 160 pages, with ornamental cover, devoted to the record of the last Legislature, the worst Legislature, save that of 1868, ever assembled in the State. This book gives its record plainly and truthfully. It gives facts and names and is thoroughly reliable. It has been prepared by some of the best Democratic writers in the State.

Every patriot, every citizen and every Democrat should have a copy.

Price 10 cents per copy, postpaid. Lower prices by the hundred. If not on sale at bookstore or drugstore, address,

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Railroad Street,

Manufacturers of Cotton-Seed Meal and Crude Oil.

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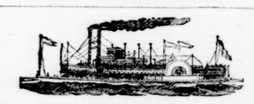
—GENERAL INSURANCE AGENT—

Life, Accident and Fire.



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ONEIDA.....Saturday, July 6

WILMINGTON FOR NEW YORK.

ONEIDA.....Saturday, June 29
CROATAN.....Saturday, July 6

WILMINGTON FOR GEORGETOWN, S. C.

ONEIDA.....Tuesday, June 25
CROATAN.....Tuesday, July 2

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OPP. PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

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CASTORIA

Castoria is Dr. Samuel Pitcher's prescription for Infants and Children. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It is a harmless substitute for Paregoric, Drops, Soothing Syrups, and Castor Oil. It is Pleasant. Its guarantee is thirty years' use by Millions of Mothers. Castoria destroys Worms and allays feverishness. Castoria prevents vomiting Sour Curd, cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. Castoria relieves teething troubles, cures constipation and flatulency. Castoria assimilates the food, regulates the stomach and bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. Castoria is the Children's Panacea—the Mother's Friend.

Castoria.

"Castoria is an excellent medicine for children. Mothers have repeatedly told me of its good effect upon their children."

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"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me."

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"Our physicians in the children's department have spoken highly of their experience in their outside practice with Castoria, and although we only have among our medical supplies what is known as regular products, yet we are free to confess that the merits of Castoria has won us to look with favor upon it."

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OWN YOUR OWN HOME.

THE PANSY No. 12.

FOR 60 CENTS in Postage Stamps, Postal Note or Silver, we will furnish any reader of this paper with one full and complete set of plans and specifications of either of the three cottages here shown. These plans are drawn to a scale and are guaranteed to be mechanically correct and ready to build from—every detail that can be furnished by a competent architect being provided for.

PANSY COTTAGE No. 12. This cottage contains 5 rooms besides attic and bath room, and can be built for $1400.

Plans are engraved on fine bond paper.

If a more moderate priced cottage is desired you will be interested in the

ROSEBUD COTTAGE No. 20. This is a five room cottage which can be built for $1000—a marvel of completeness in every way.

Plans are finely engraved on heavy paper.

For persons of more moderate means we have prepared plans and specifications of the

EVERGREEN COTTAGE No. 22. This cottage contains 3 rooms and bath and can be built for $750.

A complete set of of either of these plans—except Evergreen, which contains four sheets—consists of five sheets 14x25 inches, each, all beautifully engraved on fine paper.

Sheet No. 1 consists of views of front elevation, perspective and interior sectional views.

Sheet No. 2 consists of front and side elevation views.

Sheet No 3 illustrates floor plans, roof, attic, etc.

Sheet No. 4 shows various details: sections of porch, door frame, window frame, etc.

Sheet No. 5 covers full specifications, itemized estimate of cost of all material used, cost of labor with full particulars and advice regarding division of cost for various lines of materials, instructions and suggestions to builder, etc.

Each set of plans is neatly wrapped in pasteboard tube and will be sent postpaid prepaid to any address for 60 cents; 2 for $1.10; 3 for $1.50. An architect would require upwards of $25.0 for furnishing plans with all the details given in ours, and the opportunity herein offered of securing for 60 cts. what is ordinarily rated at $25.00 is one that should be taken advantage of by all readers.

THE ROSEBUD, NO. 20.

THE EVERGREEN, NO. 22.

Do not neglect this opportunity whether contemplating building or not EVERYBODY IS INTERESTED. Address all orders to

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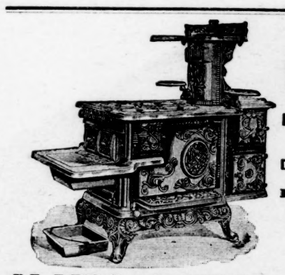
We are personally acquainted with the members of the Universal Plan Co. and know this firm to be thoroughly reliable.—Publisher GLOBE DEMOCRAT.



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Not one pound of Scrap Iron is ever used in these goods.

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Twenty different sizes and kinds.

Every Stove Warranted Against Defects.

Prices not much higher at this time than on commoner kinds of Stoves.

Call on or address

McMILLAN BROS., Fayetteville, N. C.

NOTICE.

Proposals will be received for the re-building of St. Thomas's Church, on Hybart's Hill. Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of C. W. Broadfoot.

C. W. BROADFOOT,
WM. W. HYBART,
JAS. M. PEARCE,
ROBT. STRANGE,
Committee.

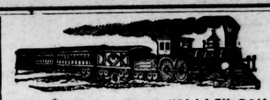
May 23, 1895.

Administrator's Notice.

Having duly qualified as administrator of the estate of A. J. Pemberton, deceased, the undersigned hereby notifies all persons holding claims against said estate to present them to him duly authenticated on or before the 20th day of June, 1896, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to said estate must make immediate settlement.

E. L. PEMBERTON, Administrator.

N. A. SINCLAIR, Attorney.
June 20, 1895.



CAPE FEAR & YADKIN VALLLEY RAIL'Y

JOHN GILL, RECEIVER.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

In Effect June 23rd, 1895.

NORTH BOUND.	No. 2, Daily
Leave Wilmington,	9:05 a. m.
Arrive Fayetteville,	12:15 p. m.
Leave Fayetteville,	12:45 "
Leave Fayetteville Junction,	
Leave Sanford,	2:16 "
Leave Climax,	4:19 "
Arrive Greensboro,	4:50 "
Leave Greensboro,	5:00 "
Leave Stokesdale,	5:55 "
Arrive Walnut Cove,	6:25 "
Leave Walnut Cove,	6:30 "
Leave Rural Hall,	6:58 "
Arrive Mt. Airy,	8:25 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 1, Daily
Leave Mt. Airy,	7:05 a. m.
Leave Rural Hall,	8:29 "
Arrive Walnut Cove,	8:55 "
Leave Walnut Cove,	8:59 "
Leave Stokesdale,	9:28 "
Arrive Greensboro,	10:11 "
Leave Greensboro,	10:20 "
Leave Climax,	10:50 "
Leave Sanford,	12:50 p. m.
Arrive Fayetteville Junction,	
Arrive Fayetteville,	2:15 "
Leave Fayetteville,	2:45 "
Arrive Wilmington,	5:55 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 4, Daily
Leave Bennettsville,	8:15 a. m.
Arrive Maxton,	9:20 "
Leave Maxton,	9:29 "
Leave Red Springs,	9:55 "
Leave Hope Mills,	1:35 "
Arrive Fayetteville,	10:55 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 3, Daily
Leave Fayetteville,	4:05 p. m.
Leave Hope Mills,	4:54 "
Leave Red Springs,	5:40 "
Arrive Maxton,	6:12 "
Arrive Bennettsville,	7:20 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 16, Mixed, Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Ramseur,	5:50 a. m
Leave Climax,	7:35 "
Arrive Greensboro,	8:20 "
Leave Greensboro,	9:15 "
Leave Stokesdale,	10:50 "
Arrive Madison	11:50 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 15, Mixed, Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Madison,	12:30 p. m.
Leave Stokesdale,	1:35 "
Arrive Greensboro,	2:40 "
Leave Greensboro,	3:00 "
Leave Climax,	4:20 "
Arrive Ramseur,	6:00 "

NORTH BOUND CONNECTIONS

at Fayetteville with Atlantic Coast Line for all points North and East, at Sanford with the Seaboard Air Line, at Greensboro with the Southern Railway Company, at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western Railroad for Winston-Salem

SOUTH BOUND CONNECTIONS

at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western Railroad for Roanoke and points North and West, at Greensboro with the Southern Railway Company for Raleigh, Richmond and all points North and East, at Fayetteville with the Atlantic Coast Line for all points South, at Maxton with the Seaboard Air Line for Charlotte, Atlanta and all points South and Southwest, at Wilmington with the Wilmington Seaconst Railroad for Wrightsville and Ocean View.

Trains No. 1 and 2 dinner at Fayetteville.

W. E. KYLE, General Passenger Agent.

J. W. FRY, General Manager.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R.

AND BRANCHES

AND FLORENCE RAILROAD

Condensed Schedule.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

DATED Jan. 27, 1895	No. 23. Daily.	No. 35. Daily.	No. 41. Daily.
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Leave Weldon..	11 53	9 27	
Ar. Rocky Mount	12 57	10 20	
Leave Tarboro..	12 20		
Lv Rocky Mount	1 05	10 20	6 00
Leave Wilson...	2 03	11 03	
Leave Selma....	2 53		
Lv. Fayetteville	4 30	12 53	
Arrive Florence.	7 15	3 00	

	No. 47 Daily.		
	P. M.		A. M.
Leave Wilson...	2 08		6 35
Leave Goldboro.	2 55		7 20
Leave Magnolia	4 02		8 29
Ar. Wilmington.	5 30		10 00
	P. M.		A. M.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

DATED Jan. 27, 1895.	No. 78 Daily.	No. 32 Daily.	No. 40 Daily.
	A. M.	P. M.	
Leave Florence	8 15	7 15	
Lv. Fayetteville	10 55	9 19	
Leave Selma....	12 33		
Arrive Wilson..	1 20	11 15	
Leave Tarboro..	2 48		

	No. 42 Daily.		
	A. M.		P. M.
Lv. Wilmington.	9 20		7 00
Leave Magnolia	10 56		8 31
Leave Goldsboro	12 05		9 40
Arrive Wilson..	1 00		10 27

	No. 78 Daily.		No. 32 Daily.		
	P. M.		P. M.	P. M.	
Leave Wilson...	1 30		11 20	10 32	
Ar Rocky Mount	2 33		12 02	11 15	
Arrive Tarboro.	2 48				
Lv Rocky Mount	2 33		12 02		
Arrive Weldon..	3 48		12 54		
	P. M.		A. M.	P. M.	

†Daily except Monday ‡Daily except Sunday.

Train on the Scotland Neck Branch Road leaves Weldon 3:48 P M, Halifax 4:05 P M, arrive Scotland Neck at 4:55 P M. Greenville 6:37 P M., Kinston 7:35 P M. Returning, leaves Kinston 7:20 A M, Greenville 8:22 A M. Arriving Halifax at 10:55 A M. Weldon 11.20 A M, daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 7:00 A. M., arrives Parmele 8:40 A. M., Tarboro 9:50 A M; returning leaves Tarboro 4:50 P M, Parmele 6:10 P. M., arrives Washington 7:35 P. M. Daily except Sunday. Connects with trains on Scotland Neck Branch.

Train leaves Tarboro, N C, daily except Sunday at 5:00 P M, Sunday 3:00 P M; arrives Plymouth 9:00 P M, 5:25 P M. Returning leaves Plymouth daily, except Sunday, 6:00 A M, Sunday 9:30 A M, arrive Tarboro 10:25 A M, and 11:45 A M.

Train on Midland N C Branch leaves Goldsboro daily except Sunday, 6:05 A M, arriving Smithfield 7:30 A M. Returning, leaves Smithfield 8:00 A. M; arrive Goldsboro 9:30 A M.

Train on Nashville Branch leaves Rocky Mount at 4:30 P M, arrives Nashville 5:05 P M, Spring Hope 5:30 P M. Returning, leaves Spring Hope 8:00 A M, Nashville 8:35 A M, arrive Rocky Mount 9:05 A M, daily, except Sunday.

Trains on Latta Branch Florence R R leave Latta 6:40 P M; arrive Dunbar 7:50 P M. Returning leave Dunbar 6:30 A M; arrive Latta 7:50 A M. Daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton branch leaves Warsaw for Clinton, Daily, except Sunday, at 4:10 P M. Returning, leaves Clinton at 7:20 A M., connecting at Warsaw with main line trains.

Train No 78 makes close connection at Weldon for all points North daily, all rail via Richmond, and daily except Sunday via Portsmouth and Bay Line. Also at Rocky Mount with Norfolk and Carolina Railroad for Norfolk daily and all points north via Norfolk daily except Sunday.

J. R KENLEY, General Manager. JOHN F. DIVINE, General Supt.

T. M. EMERSON, Traffic Manager.

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RUBBER AND LEATHER BELTINGS,

SECOND HAND GINS AND PRESSES FOR SALE CHEAP,

AND ALL SHELF HARDWARE USUALLY FOUND IN A FIRST-CLASS

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Guns, Rifles and Pistols a Specialty.

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